REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,162.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

Long Advertisements.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants' Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship " AFRICA," 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 10th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		April 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave Galle	20
„ Carwar	12	„ Nagapatam	23
„ Mangalore	13	„ Madras	25
„ Cannanore	14	„ Coconada	27
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Vizagapatam	28
„ Calicut	15	„ Ringachetam	28
„ Beypore	15	„ Calingapatam	29
„ Cochin	16	„ Gopalpore	29
„ Alleppy	16	„ False Point	30
„ Tuticorin	18	„	May.
„ Colombo	19	Arrives CALCUTTA	3

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontiana, Acheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAROMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

April 1875.		April 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	9	Leave BUSREH	20
„ Kurrachee	13	„ Fao	28
„ Muscat	16	„ Bushire	30
„ Bunder Abbas	18	„ Linga	May. 2
„ Linga	20	„ Bunder Abbas	7
„ Bahrein	22	„ Gwader	8
„ Bushire	22	„ Jask	10
„ Fao	24	„ Kurrachee	14
Arrive BUSREH	25	Arrive BOMBAY	17

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The ss. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H. P. Commander J. Ayers will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th April 1875, at 4 P.M.

The ss. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Hennessy, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th April 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch their S. S. BUSHIRE, 730 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on THURSDAY, the 8th April 1875, at 4 P.M. she will call at

Hurnee.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Ratnagherree.	Vingorla.
Jaytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Vizadroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dossay, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 13th April at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa (Panjim.
Jaytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & C., GENOA.

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY on the 1st and on the 16th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Children under 10 years,
„ Suez	36	24	6	half rates.
Port Said	38	24	6	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, the 1st of May, 1875.

"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.

"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hammam Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

LANDING PASSENGERS AT PORTSMOUTH.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M.'s GOVERNMENT.

To leave 14th April.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,240 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain. Tons. H.P. Apr. L.

HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2084	450 13th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400 19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3770	600 26th—Southampton.

May.

AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1481	250 3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600 10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400 17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	450 24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250 31st—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 6th April 1875, at 5 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.) Capt. E. M. Gillon, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd April 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd March 1875.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

	Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.		Gross Tonnage.	Nominal H.P.
ARCADIA	749	96	EUROPA	2277	424
ALEXANDRIA	1630	424	INDIA	2290	500
ANGOLA	2243	400	ITALIA	2345	500
ASSYRIA	1623	444	MACEDONIA	2273	486
AUSTRALIA	2244	400	OLYMPIA	2031	424
BOLIVIA	4490	1120	SCANDINAVIA		
CALEDONIA	21.5	424	VIA	1135	96
CALIFORNIA	2287	1047	SCOTIA	1104	120
CASTALIA	2261	424	SEDONIA	1235	203
COLUMBIA	1698	400	SENACHIA	2147	424
LO IA	1039	96	SYRIA	1598	96
ELYSIA	2235	678	UTO IA	2731	678
ETH OPIA	4005	1120	VICTORIA	3249	1047

If sufficient encouragement offers a fortnightly service of the above Line of steamers will be established between Bombay and Liverpool. Definite sailing dates will be fixed and strictly adhered to, the Caledonia, Macedonia and Italia are to be the pioneers and at present it is expected their sailing dates will be the 1st, 15th and 29th May, respectively, but of this at least 10 days previous notice will be given.

The following passage rates will be charged :—

For	Adults to Liverpool 50 guinea	or Rs. 550
„	Children under 10 and over three years half fare.	
„	European Servants	Rs. 300
„	Native Servants	„ 150
„	Adults to Aden	„ 200
„	to Suez	„ 350
„	to Malta	„ 450

For further particulars and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

or

KING, KING & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

Steamer	Tons.	H.P.	Dest.	Date.
MEMFI,	2,680,	250,	on 5th April	1875.
Passenger Steamer JUNO,	2,700,	450,	on 20th April	1875.
Passenger Steamer FOLLUCE,	2,700,	250,	on 5th May	1875.
Cargo Steamer DIDO,	1,900,	150,	on 20th May	1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£45	0	£35	0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33	0	£26	0	£14-6
To Suez	£32	8	£23	0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 19th March 1875.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sunday excepted.

	Fares.			Fares.	
1st Class	Rs.	5	0	3rd Class	Rs. 1 8
2nd	„	3	0	Horses & Carriages	„ 4 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The S eamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownugur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.

SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Carnac.	Hog Island	Coolwa.	Mazagon or Mandvie.	Dhurumtur.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	1 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8
Horses & Carriages	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M., the previous day for shipment.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs. one anna.

The Coluwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 7 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Coluwa at 10 A.M.

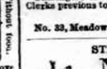
The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 12 noon daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 3 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.



NOTICE.—On and after the 29th instant, a STEAMER WILL FLY ALTERNATE DAYS, from BOMBAY to DASGAUM, calling at Alibag, Rewadunda, Jinjira, Sewerdun and Bankot.

The Steamer will leave Bombay every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from Carnac Bunder at 6-30 A.M. Returning the Steamer will leave Dasgaum every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5-30 A.M.

Fares from Bombay to	Alibag.	Rewadunda	Jinjira.	Sewerdun.	Bankot.	Dasgaum.
	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 12	3 8	5 8	7 4	8 4	11 0
Second Class	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 6	4 8
Third Class	0 10	1 0	1 6	1 10	1 12	2 4
Horses or Carriages	2 0	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 0	8 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class Fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M., the previous day for shipment.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs. and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs. one anna.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

From the 29th instant the daily service to Thul, Alibag and Rewadunda will be discontinued.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medows Street, 17th March 1875.

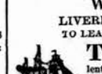
N. B.—This is the shortest route to Mahableshwur, from which Dasgaum is distant only 30 miles with a good road the whole way.

SHIPPING.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 10TH APRIL POSITIVELY.



THE S. S. "YEDDO," 1,808 Tons, J. Owen, Commander, with excellent accommodation amidships for First Class Passengers, and Saloon on deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

To be followed by the S. S. "RINALDO," 1,840 tons, about the 27th April.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, April 3, 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 7TH MAY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,350 tons, 450 H. P. built expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Main decks for 95 first class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said	„ 300
To Malta	„ 400

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th March 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LONDON.

SAILING POSITIVELY 15TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent Steamer KONG SVERRE, well-known as a Passenger Steamer between London and New York, under Charter to H. M.'s Government for the convey nce of Military Invalids to Port-mouth, 2,38 - Tons Register, 350 Horse Power Nominal, 1,500 Effective, Highest Class at Lloyds, 100 A 1.

She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and is fitted in the latest style with every convenience for their comfort. Special Ladies Saloon with a Piano, Bath Rooms, Bakery, Steam Galleys, &c.

Only thirty First Class Passages available. Fare—Rupees 450, without Wine. Immediate application to be made to Messrs. Wheatley, Madden and Co. or to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st April 1875. Agents.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S steamer MEMFI, will leave for Aden, Suez and Trieste, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

(Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.)

Suit No. 77 of 1874.

Sorabjee Nanabhoy Gunder ..... Plaintiff

vs.

Rustomjee Nanabhoy Gunder and others ..... Defendants

The very valuable and desirable landed Estate and Bungalows at Mazagon and Parahotam Chimanjee's Street, within the Fort, will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, on the premises, at Mazagon, on WEDNESDAY the 7th, and in the Fort on THURSDAY the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by direction of Mr. Watkins, Esquire, Special Commissioner, and under an order made in this suit on the 11th March last. For full particulars of the properties see previous advertisement in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 26th and 30th ultimo, "Times of India" of the 26th and 31st ultimo ; "Akhbari-Sudagar" of the 29th and 31st ultimo ; and "Bombay Samachar" of the 29th, 30th and 31st ultimo.

CHALK AND TURNER,

Plaintiff's Solicitors.

Bombay, 2nd April 1875.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, if not previously disposed of by private contract, a beautiful landed cottage grand piano, made expressly for the climate, ordered direct from the wood and iron makers, and only used a few months, a pair of well-matched fast-trotting grey Arab horses, with an English Sociable ; good order, a large collection of choice plants, ferns, &c., in Middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 15 p. residence, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, plants, &c., the property of N. BRANCH, Esq., the same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated wares, such a hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, epergne walls, bread basket, a set of best electro plated lily pattern spoons and forks in case, a mahogany case containing handsome dessert knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., elegantly carved seasoned blackw od furni ure, such as a set of dining table in pieces for 24 persons, side boards, dumb waiters, screen, circular, pier, and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, full backed conversation sofas, handsome centre ottoman, all covered with rich silk damask, chiffonier, teapoys, ornament stands, a valuable collection of chromolithographs in gilt frames, a first class cottage grand piano, made expressly for India and ordered direct from "Broadwood and Sons," a full toned grand square piano by C. H. Schroder, handsome plated 3 light and bronze single and double hanging argand lamps, a portable sewing machine, by Weir, rich table ornaments, handsome English iron painted cots, cheapstead couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, gown and clothes presses, wardrobes chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a fine collection of choice plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English built roadable by McNaught and Smith, in good order.

A pair of handsome well matched grey Arab Carriage Horses, quiet in single and double harness.

A Bay young L dy's Pony.

A Cow and Calf, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English mahogany Ceylon-made ebony, and elaborately carved household Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned grand square Piano, a handsome English-built Brougham, a serv ceable brougham House, Plants, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Mrs. Bell, deceased.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and richly Carved Blackwood House-hold Furniture, set of Sterling Silver for 18 persons, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a sweet toned Harmonium, by "Alexandre" with 14 stops, splendid Pier Glasses with Console Tables, a valuable collection of chromolithographs and Engravings, rich Cargo-ts, a Large Musical Box with flute accompaniment, a First class open carriage, an English built Buggy by Silk and Sons, an English built Miniature Brougham, by Thorn, a pair of serviceable Flesbitten Grey Carriage Horses, Child's Pony and Saddle, Mitch Buffalo, Guzerat Cow, a fine collection of Choice Plants, &c., at the Tower, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNET & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of J. R. Duxbury, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a First class Open Carriage, a strong Buggy, Handsome horses, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the undermentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c. the property of W. Adams, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a first class sweet toned Semi-Grand Piano by "Soundy & Co.," a full size slate billiard table by "Bennett," a fine collection of choice plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture piano, billiard table, &c., the property of Lieut.-Col. White.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the respective premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and for the risk of Kuman, widow of the late Wellpa Malloo, Tricumjee Welljee and Oomersarry Welljee, the Mortgagors, the following valuable landed properties :—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements, and warehouse standing thereon, situate in the Sub-district of Mandvie, on the West side of the Seven Reah (Sat Tad) or Mandvie Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said piece or parcel of land admeasures twenty-three feet in breadth from East to West and seventy-seven feet in length, or thereabouts, from North to South, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 799, and by the Collector of Rents and Assessment formerly under No. 151, but now under No. 159, and 159 A and bounded on the East by the Public Road, called Mandvie Road, on the West by the houses and warehouses formerly belonging to Thucker Nundoo Moojee and Vora Sumsoodeen Noorbhoy but now the properties of Jethoo Lalljee, and on the North by the house or warehouse formerly of Huttonsey Dharsey, but now the property of Memon Hajee Cassum Jeewa, and on the South by the Range belonging to Goolam Mohideen.

Lot No. 2.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the upper-storied messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate near the Musjid Bunder, on the east side of the Doongree Coolies Street, and on the West side of Shaik Mookree Street, situate in the Sub-district of Mandvie, and which said piece or parcel of land is called Tucker Moosvali Vakhar, without the Fort of Bombay, and is bounded on the east by Mahomed Sycd Mookree street aforesaid, on the West by the Doongree Coolies Street, on the north by the house now or lately belonging to Hydcrally Cassumjee, and on the south by the house now or lately belonging to Nooseerwanjee Bhanjee Ghareewalla, and which said pieces of land measures from north to south thirty-six feet and three inches in breadth, on the west side thereof and thirty-four feet and six inches in length from east to west, and which said premises are entered in the books of Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 325, but now under No. 512, and in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under registered No. 110, Rent Roll No. 705, and Survey No. 15.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

English Bull, Fox, Scotch, and black and Tan Terriers,

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Room, the following—

A few sets of fancy cut glassware, liquor glass, sodawater tumblers, finger cups, crockeryware, non-explosive kerosine oil lamps, cocoanut oil brass reading lamps, morocco-bound albums, brass pailloks, carbolic acid soap, Jamaica pomatum, wall papers, large and small size pictures.

Few rolls of oil carpets suitable for drawing-rooms.

3 cases of alpaca umbrellas of different sizes.

125 dozen genuine toilet soaps.

50 „ dinner sherry.

1 case of glass carrigs.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, choties, &c.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, 2 billiard tables by Thurston and Co., &c., &c., belonging to the Auckland Hotel, opposite to the Byculla Railway station.

On SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction the whole of the household furniture, &c., belonging to the Auckland Hotel, the same consisting of cut glassware, a handsome red and gold bordered dinner set, dessert and tea services, plated curry dishes, a large size hotwater vegetable dish, plated spoons and forks, set of blackwood dining tables for 12 persons, sideboard, dining room chairs, carved round tables, conversation and reclining couches, pier table, chiffoniers, easy and drawing room chairs, a large size mahogany piano by Broadwood, 2 large size handsome billiard tables complete by Thurston and Co., glassdoor cupboards, bookshelf, ice boxes, tea trays, 1-3-4-6 lights gas chandeliers, iron and blackwood bedsteads, camp tables, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, Brussel carpet, pictures, China and coir mattings, vases, dispense cupboards, copper cooking utensils, &c., &c.

The property will be on view, 3 days before the day of sale, and catalogues will be published.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—I have established myself as WINE and GENERAL MERCHANT under the name and style of N. B. L. COOPER & Co.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE.

TO LET, an entire Three-storied HOUSE in Hornby Row, next to Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.'s Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NOTICE.—Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 6-30 A.M., at his residence, Breach Candy, the valuable collection of PLANTS belonging to H. Cleveland, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the Plants will be on view on and from FRIDAY, the 9th instant, from 8 to 7 P.M.

To be Sold at the same time and place, also, the property of H. Cleveland, Esq.—

A solid Mahogany Semi-grand Piano, repeater action, brass-bound, made expressly for India by Messrs. Collard and Collard, in good order.

COOLING, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING are the effects of

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

On the face and skin of all exposed to the scorching sun, and suffering from prickly heat, sunburn, freckles, and cutaneous eruptions for which it is a complete cure.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf and dandruff, strengthens weak hair and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLAND'S RESSENCE OF TYPE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which color neither washing or perspiration will remove. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's articles, of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 5TH APRIL, 1875.

THIS morning's Liverpool telegram reports the Cotton market as opening steady, probable sales 15,000 bales against imports 7,000. Saturday's New York advices were again of a strengthening character, the receipts at the ports being 2,000 bales less than last year, future 1|16 cent per lb. higher from the previous day. The American figures are now :—

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Saturday's receipts.....	5,000	7,000	6,000
„ Exports to U. K. ...	1,000	3,000	.....
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	3,186,000	3,426,000	3,062,000
„ Exports to U. K. do...	1,400,000	1,403,000	1,318,000

Consols are still quoted at 93¼ ; French Rentes at 103 ; Bar Silver at 57¼d. per oz.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending 3rd instant shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury	Balance at H. O...	Inc. Rs. 22,67,054
Do.	do. Branches	Inc. „ 4,02,547
Deposits.....		Dec. „ 2,45,148
Government Securities		Dec. „ 2,68,145
Loans		Inc. „ 4,66,017
Bills Discounted		Inc. „ 3,92,964
Cash Balances with Correspondents		Dec. „ 66,416
Cash and Currency Notes		Inc. „ 19,38,486

The improvement of the Government account is the only alteration of any real importance, the other changes being too small in amount to materially affect the position. The increase of 26½ lacs is brought forward of course against the Council drawings of 50 lacs to arrive here by the incoming steamer on Wednesday or Thursday, and shows very clearly the effect which the large drawings on Bombay is likely to have on the Money market. Government funds must be brought forward to the extent of the fortnightly drawings, and as they will only leave the place again by slow degrees, the result will be simply to introduce so much more floating capital for the use of trade. To what extent this will affect the market, already very fully provided with money, remains to be seen, but the tendency must necessarily be towards greater ease.

STERLING exchange to-day has been very quiet and again slightly easier. Bank Bills have fallen 1/32d. from Saturday's quotations and private paper is also partially lower, 3 months' sight documents having been done at 1s. 10 7/16d. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10d.	per rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight...	1s 10 7/16d. „
Credits	3 months' sight...	1s. 10 7/16d. „
Documents	3 months' sight...	1s. 10 7/16d. to 15/32d. „

Rates on Calcutta are firm, buyers but no sellers of 60 days' sight at 98½, demand 99 13/16. In GOVERNMENT PAPER we have not heard of any actual business, and rates are accordingly as last quoted.

SHARES are again firmer all round, and spinning companies especially show a general improvement of Rs. 20 to 30 per share. Bank of Bombay have improved a half per cent., to-day's quotation being Rs. 725. Mofussil Co.'s shares have recovered to Rs. 430 and Barmah Trading to Rs. 1675. Mazagon land are quoted at Rs. 1,000, a fall of Rs. 100 per share.

COTTON continues strong with a hardening tendency, prices to-day being fully one Rupee per candy higher all round. Omrawattee of all descriptions is in request, especially the higher grades, which are now getting into very small compass. Mowa has been bought freely at Rs. 205, Dholleras for May delivery at Rs. 195, and Wudwan at Rs. 193 per candy. Saturday's receipts were 8,589 bales.

FREIGHTS are unchanged, the depression being as great as ever. By Cape iron vessels are offering at £ 1-17-6, and wood at £ 1-12-6, and via Cahal at £ 1-15 to £ 1-16-3 for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are decidedly firmer, but being mail day no great amount of business has been done and prices may therefore be called unchanged so far.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value pch.	Paid up.	Last div. declared.	Names.	Cash dates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,00	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	88
12,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	8p. ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	725
2,500	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	25	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	200
40,000	281	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	100	all	3 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	116
63,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

15	5,000	2,850	100 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,500
200	2,000	1,100	50% dc.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	600
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	200 00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	2,000	14,000	2 0p.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,325
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	615
125	500	all	60p.c.	Benar Company (New) ..	565
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,225
200	500	all	50 p.c	Do New.....	350
1,4 0	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	130
4 0	1,500	all	112p.c.	Caswar Company.....	700
220	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	130
500	1,000	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,700
500	200	all	Nil	Dholleras P. & G. Co.....	200
200	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,050
1,0 0	1,000	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	3,100
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co	200
200	1,000	all	100 p.c	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,40	100 p.c	Imperial Press Co.....	400
200	250	60	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	430
60	2,000	600	...	Nicol Thomas and Co.,Ld	1,200
200	...	1,80	160 p.c	Princeof Wales Press.....	1,000
2 0	5 0	all	100 p.c	Sassoon Press Co.....	550
430	50	75	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	405
100	1,000	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	525
150	850	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000		100 p.c	Volkart's United Press Co	100
		For share for the half year.			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£1	219 4	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	244
.....	£20	13 14	0 do.	Do. New Shares	126
.....	£7	6 7	3 do.	Ditto	72
.....	£20	21 13	7 do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,00	0 do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,160
.....	£10	99 6	15 do.	Do. New £10 Shares	221

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	6)	Colaba Land Co.....	1,305
7,500	150	all	...	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld	170
1,150	2,000	2,000	200 p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,000
6,000	1,400	all	150 p.c	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	745

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,250	all	150%	Alexandra Spinning	1,560
800	5,000	all	200%	Alliance Spinning	3,100
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,750
920	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,110
2000	150	150	100 p.c	Broach Mills.....	210
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,000
2,0 0	2,000	all	100 p.c	Dharumsey Spinning....	1,320
1,800	1,25	all	125 p.c	Fleming S. & W. Co ..	1,140
1,000	1,000	all	115 p.c	Great Eastern	1,250
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co...	1,075
710	1,000	all	115 p.c	Jeevraj Balloo Mills ...	1,200
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,125
850	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning.....	1,200
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,230
1,050	1,000	all	200 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,230
4,000	625	all	68%	Oriental	725
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	750
10	1,000	1,000	200 p.c	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,110
200	1,000	250	31 p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	260 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,675
1,000	50	all	150 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
200	500	200	175 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	120
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	50	all	4 p. c	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	18
1,200	750	all	7 p. c	Preacher & Co	390
.....	250	all	40 p. c	Vicque Patent Slip Co....	40

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation		
.....	93	10	...	Bank of China.....
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank ....
.....	2	13	Feb.	Indian Peninsula ..

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN" OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

THE appearance of business has certainly been more cheering this week, and better times seem approaching. Particularly in the Import trade this has been the case, and sales of cotton fabrics have been on a very large scale—on a scale that has not been seen for a long time—and prices have, as a rule been higher. The market for such goods may be confidently described as in a more healthy state than for many a day past, and the fortune to all appearance depends on the caution of importers. So far, their action this year has been judicious, and they have the opportunity, if they will as a body only avail of it, of keeping the dealers much better in hand than has been the case for the last few years.

The Export trade is dull. but the slack season is now on ; in loose Jute a limited business has been done, but bales are still neglected, a further rise in freights having further damped the spirits of exporters.

Locally, the appearance of money is easier. Contrary to all precedent and all expectation, the demand for the rice ports is keeping quite trifling, although shipments of the grain are now in progress. It is said there are large local resources of money down there this year, and at all events this Money Market has scarcely yet felt the demand. In Bombay there appears to be still a want of money, and the bank rates there were advanced 1 per cent on Tuesday, a change scarcely looked for. The authorities at the India Office being at present of so mercantile a mind, this may have the effect of continuing the larger proportion of Council drawings to be directed to Bombay, again diverting money from here. That would still result in a loss to Government, but still it may happen, judging from past experience : next Wednesday will show.

The Bank of Bengal's statement of this week shows a diminution of demand, and there has been no alteration in the rates. The cash balances are 15 lakhs stronger, caused by a decrease of the same amount in the bills discounted. The advances against Government paper have increased 8 lakhs, which has been supplied by an increase of 5 lakhs in the Government balances, and the remainder by the smaller items. The private deposits are practically unchanged.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has been steady all the week, but looks easier to-day. There has been a very considerable demand for remittance, supplied by the banks at 1-10¼ or the long usance. Telegraphic transfer and demand drafts have both been done at 1-10 and 1 10 1/16, but the telegraphic at the higher rate was obtained from a mercantile firm, and not from any of the banks, and the demand at the latter is not now better than 1-10 The general run of first class credits has gone at 1-10 9/16, but some good paper was let go at 1-10⅝. Document bills have been mostly placed at 1-10 11/16, but exceptionally 1-10⅞ has had to be conceded by sellers. The supply of Mercantile paper is still below the wants of buyers. To-day's closing quotations stood as under : Bank Bills on demand ..... 1-9 15/16 to 1-10
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1-10 3/16 to ¼
Bank Bills, 6 „ „ ..... 1-10 7/16 to ½
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight 1-10 9/16
Document Bills, 6 months' sight..... 1-10 11/16 to ¾

France is still almost out of the market, and the quotations for document bills are f.2.37½ for those at three months' sight, and f.2.35½ for six months' sight.

Bombay demand is quoted at the banks 4 to 6 annas premium, and 60 days' 1-2-0 to 1-4-0 discount.

China quotations are lower, and better than 222 to 222½ would not likely be obtainable for the usual 30-day bills. The opium sales, however, have not yet taken place, and the market has not been practically tested.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market remains very dull and inactive but in Government Paper a better feeling has been gradually making way strengthened to-day by the information that no advance had taken place in the bank's rates of discount. There has been a good amount of business during the week principally in Fours, and quotations closed with appearance of strength as under :

4	per cents..... 101¾
4½	per cents..... 102¾
5½	per cents..... 109

Bank Shares have had an advancing tendency in case of Bengal's, which are now 1,415, but National's have drooped to 105.

Tea Shares are still inactive, but prices are steady, and the week's transactions include Singell's at 131, Punkabaree's at 107, Central Cachar's at 162 and 163, Majagram's at 113, Dora Doon's at 90, Bengal's at 101½ and 102, Kalacherra's at 110, Kanchunpore's at 153, Dobing's at 64, and Durrung's at 65.

Spinning Mill Shares remain very depressed in spite of a continuance to a certain extent of the quiet investing noticed the last week or two. Barnagore's have varied between 95 and 98 closing at about 97 ; Budge-Budge old shares have been sold at 19 discount, Fort Gloster's at 67½ for a month, Howrah's at from 15 down to 20 discount and Seebpore's at 26 to 24 discount. Cotton Mills unchanged. Bowreah's par, and Goosery's 243.

Coal Shares are inactive. Bengal's have been done at 1 335 and 1,340.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General steam have had a fresh relapse, and after being 510 buyers are not now above 495 sellers, including the half-year's dividend of 60 rupees—a state of things for which there is no accounting ; they are certainly the cheapest thing in the market. Baily Paper Mills have been placed at 90, Nasmyth's Press at 500, and Watson's Press at 95.

HIGH COURT.—6TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE, the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, and the Honourable Mr. Justice WEST.)

For Argument on point of Hindoo Law.

363-7—Tyabjee and Sayane—Lallcobhoy Bapoobhoy and others v Manoeuverbai widow and others—Remington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

269-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Waljee Canjee and another v Dhurumsey Damodhur and another—G J Mody.

432-71—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Burjorjee Dirabjee Lamna—No appearance.

466 74—Shamroo—P Vussonjee Purshotum v Anandjee Govindjee —No appearance.

655 74—Crawford and Beevey—Dalljee Lalljee and others v Anjee Punjalee and others—No appearance.

2-75—A Fram, sen—Dr Manockjee Adarjee v R Proctor Simson—No appearance.

44-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Dadabhoy Rustomjee B—No appearance.

72-75—K Moorji—Bhugwan Moolchund v Damodhur Panachund—No appearance

95-75—Hearn Cleveland and Lee Warner—Nursedas Jeetram v Sungapa bin Seumoorty and others—No appearance.

132-75—Mr H Bechnel—Shu Chundlall Mauvedas v Shu Cursondas Nathoobhoy—No appearance

138 75—P Kawasjee—Godamally Suchoo another v Fazulla Cassumbhoy—No appearance

139-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Fredrick Cooper—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

140-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Coowerjee Jevanjee Gamlai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

141 75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Dandjee Ladha and another v Vallobhai Gopalda s and others—Crawford and Beevey.

143-75—Crawford and Beevey—Moorga Mayama Sagujee B. v Rajbai—No appearance.

Motion.

Eastern Financial Association—Nowrowjee Adasur Wadia Official Liquidator Kuswojee Naik and another.

LONG CAUSES.

123-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parvutibai widow v Morarjee Goculdass—Tyabjee and Sayane—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

210-73—M H Khan—Narayen Jagmonath and others v Ramchunder, Dinanath—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.

260-72—Craigie, L and O—Ebrahim bin Rajub v Hurnath Jeffersonjee—Part heard.

225-74—Crawford and s—Foolvahoo widow v Gomtibai widow—Shapurjee and T.

308-74—In Perron—Munooljee Vulljee and another v Jehangirshaw Framshaw—Ardaseer F.

700-71—Shapurjee and T—Jumnabhai Balkissondas v Shaik Abdulbin Salem—Macfarlane and S

317-74—Shamroo—Antajee Sukuram Pandit v Anundrow Vinaek and another—M M Mondhi.

272-74—Hearn C and L—Ahmed bin Hajee Mahomed v Trimanjee Wullijee and Co.—Jeejeebhoy Rao.

37 -74—Mr. Fletcher—Ashubai widow of Ossman v Ballabai widow.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. RAFFAEL, 92 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur (April 3rd), in ballast.

THE P. AND O. Co's. S. S. DELHI, 1,285 tons, Captain Geo. Lee, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Southampton (March 4th), brought the English Mails and general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. S. S. KUERACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. J. Scott, sailed yesterday for K., Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and two hundred and sixteen deck passengers.

THE BARQUE EMILIO PARADISO, 738 tons, Captain M. Thompson, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Shield (November 14th), brought a cargo of 1,059 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. WOODHAM, 1,024 tons, Captain T. B. Page, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland (February 22nd), sailing at Malta, and Port Said, via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 1,127 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the B. I. S. N. Co.

The following Passengers arrived at Madras :—

Per S. S. Canara—From Calcutta Mrs. Moore. From Gopalpore Mr. D. Brett, one Hospital Assistant and three natives. From Vizagapatam.—Two natives. From Coconada.—Mr J McLennan and nine natives.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. S. S. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain J. Avern, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from P. Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Colonel and Mrs. Jones, Captain Carpendale, and seventy deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. S. S. MALDA, 1,945 tons, Captain F. M. Burke, arrived in harbar yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Mather, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. DeSilva and two children, and fifty-one deck passengers.

THE following Passengers arrived at Calcutta :—

Per Mahratta.—1 European and 49 Native adult deck. Per Arcot,—Mrs. Sharp and child. Mr. Archdeacon Gray, Mrs Marshall, Mr. W. M Vivian. Captain and Mrs. Sevenoaks and 2 children, Col. H. Brown, Mr. Joseph A. Gubbay, Mr J A Seth, Mr H Abdoolla, Mrs H Pepper, Corpor. J James Whitfield, Mr B Oliva and 90 deck.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Penang(s)	Avern.....	Bussorah, Mar. 18.
5	Malda(s)	Burke.....	Calcutta, Mar. 11.
	Woodham(s)	Page	Sunderland, Feb. 22.
	Raffael (s)	Nacoda	Bhownugger, April 3.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Stewart Fisherman..	Nordan	Liverpool.
	Kurrachee(s)	Scott	R. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Kasrar(s)	Babat	Aden & Suez.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Ship Greenock to New York.
Ship Grampian, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

April.			
1	Arcot(s) .....Sharp.....		Moulmein March 25.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
1	Saint Magnus...	.....	.....
	Anchsley	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April.			
2	Canara(s)	.....	Calcutta, ...

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1538 Hutton (s), Hodges—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1432 Corondelet, Stetson—Gaddum & Co.
851 Kongs Verre (s) Ruhnke—The Captain.
1236 St. George, (s) Harwood—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE, &c.

1285 Delhi, Lee, 19th April, P. & O. Co.

FOR LONDON, &c.

1890 Hydaspes, Rennoldson—Mails 12th April, P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1283 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.
970 Bargany, Gent—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1178 Boaun Umnha, McBann—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1387 Bianca, Stanmire—F. Muir & Co.
1697 Blair Atholl, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co.
1520 Cape Verde, McMillon—W. and A. Graham & Co.
165 ? Charlotte Croom, Auld—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1015 Eilen Bates, Watson—Edward Bates & Co.
1260 Kirkcaldie, McNabb—Finlay, Muir & Co.
920 Gads Hill, Rands—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1432 Grampian, Copeland—Lawrence & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Parsons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1710 Khersonese, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1263 Mary Stenhouse, Hodgson—Edward Bates and Co.
1540 Melmerby, McKay—N. Manockjee.
1400 Prince Frederick, Clingan—W. Nicol & Co.
1883 Royal Alexandria, Humphry—Lawrence & Co.
1500 Slieve Donard, Grant—Finlay, Muir & Co.
923 Staffa, Cringle—Nasserwanjee Manockjee.
1370 Stowell Brown, Anderson—Lawrence & Co.

CANAL.

789 Emerdale (s), Petters—Macneill, Browne & Co.
980 Clive (s), Blunt—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1050 Parana, (s), Waring—Remfrey & Co.
1255 Stathelyde, (s), Pearson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1543 Tagus (s), Brooks—M. Nesserwanjee.
1441 Timor (s), Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
1477 Yeddo (s), Owen—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

906 Blackwatch (s)—W. Nicol & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Key—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1172 Corra Linn, Stevens—Finlay, Muir & Co.
644 Emmanuel, Cuneo—C. Grondona.
1518 Irwell—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
762 Knud, (s)—W. and A. Grahams & Co.
1180 M. and E. Cox, Barnsley—Lawrence & Co.
914 Octavia, Towle—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
744 Rainton (s), Prichard—M. Browne & Co.
971 Royal Welsh (s), Coates—W. Nicol & Co.
1339 Tabor, Taylor—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
1094 Walmer Castle, Boosey—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

863 Linda (s), Balls—The Captain
1007 Svend (s), Hensen—Knapp & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

1499 Frank Carvill, McFie—N. and Sonabjee.
318 Jane Rowland, Hughes—McCulloch, Browne & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

646 Enigma, Turner—Lawrence & Co
1048 Knighton, Finlay, Muir & Co.
1390 Richard Hyland, Melville, McCulloch, Browne & Co.
693 Winona, Gordon—Lawrence & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

902 Excelsior (s), Joss—W. Nicol & Co.
1445 Odessa (s), Christenson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1048 Memfi (s), Petrovnich—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR NEW YORK.

1557 Africana, Jordan—Nasserwanjee Sorabjee.
1224 Greenock, Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR REVEL.

648 Amcott (s); Scott—W. Nicol & Co.
1100 Wycliffe (s)—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

566 Maurice, Cleaton—

FOR HONGKONG.

1726 Lombardy, Gillson—P. & O. Co.

FOR RANGOON,

1094 Stamboul, Lee—Wallace & Co.
853 W. Jackson, Auld—Finlay Muir & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1428 St. Elmo, Morrell—Lawrence & Co.

FOR MOLMEIN.

1216 Arlenlea, Davis—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1106 Marseilles, Gibbs—Finlay, Muir & Co.
410 Milo, Chract—W. Nicol & Co.
1300 Salsette, Davis—Wallace & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

410 Ophir, Castor—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

1176 Majestic, Minot—Parsham & Co.
1142 Asaki (s)—W. Nicol & Co.
1365 Ashgrove, McLaren.
1179 Bengal, Hendall—The Captain.
962 Benton, Elliott—Wallace & Co.
1179 Cadzow (s), Satterfield—James Mackintosh & Co.
1391 Canute, Mathias—Edward Bates & Co.
881 Carndoe (s), Barwise—Lawrence & Co.
1194 Centurion (s), Medicoat—Gaddum & Co.
1241 City of Richmond, Starkie, N. Manockjee & Co.
1282 Columbian (s), Briscoe—P. & O. Co.
262 C. W. Anderson (s)—W. Nicol & Co.
1091 Country of Sutherland (s), Auld—Finlay, Muir & Co
1077 Dalhousie, Fry—M. Nesserwanjee.
738 Emilio-Barbino, Thompson—The Captain.
226 Emma, Stockley—The Captain.
1262 Historian (s), Harrison—Wallace & Co.
1039 Khomasan, Connell—Lyon & Co.
1259 Lomina Fletcher, Paterson—M. Nusserwanjee.
1118 Mic Mac, Wilson—M. Nusserwanjee.
1945 Malda, Burke—R. I. S. N. Co
1004 Othello, Gallop—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1323 Pearl of India, Stirling—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1067 Rhidda, Newman—W. Nicol & Co.
1284 Savernake, Pritchard—Owen & Okell.
1367 Sandringham, Boyd—W. Nicol & Co.
1262 Teviot (s), Nisbett—W. Nicol & Co.
102 Woodham Page,—B. I. S. N. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

155 Futty Mobarack, Nacoda.
154 Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda—For Colombo.
1140 Lord Clyde, Ellis.
100 Mahi, Nafoda.
100 Rhodes (s), Nacoda.
668 Shah Jehan, Harwood.
100 Sirdar (s), Nacoda (Gun-boat.)
1046 Water Witch, Nacoda—Visram Ebram & Co.—For Mauritius.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
130 Arrow (s)—(Schooner.)
Augusta—(Schooner.)
428 Clyde (s)—Gun Boat.)
182 Constance, Chapman—(Surveying Schooner.)
Elphinstone—(Police Hulk,)
Fanny—(Schooner.)
Georgian—(Schooner.)
Glasgow, Jones—(Flag Ship.)
130 Hercules—(Steam Vessel)—Trinity House.
187 Magdala, Jarvis—(Harbour Defence.)
Semiramis—(Hulk.)
Volage (s).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 31.

Young, Captain, Bombay R A, on leave, from Chunar.

APRIL 2.

Cunningham, Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on leave from Calcutta.
Graham, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Jeypore.

APRIL 3.

Broughton, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Kamptee.
Davidson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Bareilly.

APRIL 4.

Barrett, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 109th Regt, to join, from England.
Wilby, Major, Bengal 17th Regt N I, from furlough, from England.
Sylvester, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, from sick leave, from England.
Edwards, Captain, Bengal 1-17th Regt, to join, from England.
Beagle, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from—England.
Gibbings, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 106th Regt, to join, from England.
Rie ardson, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 12th Regt, to join, from England.
Brooker, Sub Lieut, Bengal 1-6th King's Battalion, to join, from England.
Gerald, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 68th Light Infantry, to join, from England.
Gray, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 65th Light Infantry, to join, from England.
Pregrave, Sub-Lieut, Madras 21st Fusiliers, to join, from England.
Roberts, Lieut, Bengal 39th Regt, to join, from England.
Shaw, Lieut, Bengal 12th Survey, to join, from England.
Hearsey, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 9th Lancers, to join, from England.
Rudyerd, Lieut, Bengal 39 h Regt, to join, from England.
Bulkley, Captain, Bengal the Rifle, on leave, from England.
Fairbrother, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 11th Regt, to join, from England.
Porter, Sub Lieut, Bengal 8th Foot, to join, from England.
Plarse, Sub Lieut, Bengal 70th Foot, to join, from England.
Haynes, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 60th Rifles, to join, from England.
Lucas, Sub-Liuet, Ben. al 51st Light Infantry, to join, from England.
Kaye, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 109th Regt, to join, from England.
Reay, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 63rd Regt, to join, from England.
Simpson, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from Aden.
Knocker, Sub-Lieut, Madras 21st Regt, to join, from England.
Wade, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, from Baroda.
Shaw, Surg, Bengal Med Dept. on duty, fr m England
Rayner, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, to join, from England.
Paget, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 68th Light Infantry, to join, from England.
Drummond, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 109th Regt, to join, from England.
Whitby, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 1-17th Foot, to join, from England.
Small, Lieut, Bengal, 36th Regt, from sick leave. from England
Rowland, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Wheeler, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Erinpoorah.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 5.

Walcott, Captain, Bombay Commissariate, on duty, to Nusserabad.
Simpson, Lieut, Bengal 109th Regt, on sick leave, to England.
Baigrie, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Edwards, Captain, Bengal 1-17th Regt, to join, to Peshawur.
Graham, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Davidson, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Gibbings, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 108th Regt, to join, to Nusserabad.
Dra mond, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 109th Regt, to join, to Dinapore.
Fairbrother, Lieut Col, Bombay 28th Regt, N I, to join, to Mhow.
Fairbrother, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 11th Regt, to join, to Jubbulpore.
MacTier, Captain, Bengal 33rd Infantry, on furlough, to England.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, April 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Leave—Surgn G Massay, Offg Civil Surgn of Umballa, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay preparatory to proceeding on the eighteen months' furlough granted him in G G O of the 17th March 1875.

Appointment—Mr Al Crow, Civil Surg of Gurgaon, is appointed Supt of Jail at that station

Notification—The Revd John Fordyce, Minister of the Union Church, Simla, is licensed, under Section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, to solemnize marriages within the territories under the Government of Punjab.

Transfer—Mr R G Thomson, Asst Commr, from the Delhi to the Karnal district.

Appointment—Capt H V Riddell, Asst Commr, Karnal, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Karnal, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st March 1875.

Leave—Capt H V Riddell, Asst Commr, Karnal, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave to enable him to appear before a Medical Board at Bombay, with effect from such date as he may have availed himself of the same.

The Rev A Horsburgh, Chaplain of Delhi, is appointed Resident Clergyman of Kashmir for the season of 1875.

The Rev Baker Morrell, Offg Chaplain of Kussauli, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Delhi during Mr Horsburgh's absence.

The Rev A R binson, Chaplain of Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-one days from the 15th May 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The Rev J R Baldwin, Chaplain of Lahore, has obtained six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, under Section 8, Supplement E of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st May 1875, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave.

The Rev Ansell Jones is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Lahore during Mr Baldwin's absence on leave.

T. e Rev Baker Morrell, Offg Caplain of Kassauli, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-one days, with effect from the 15th March 1875.

Maj C Bosdon, Asst Commr, is posted to the Jullundur district on return from furlough.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Col J C P Baillie, Dist Supt of Police, Jullunder, is appointed to officiate as Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, Umballa Circle, as a temporary arrangement.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt A G Ross, 1st Sikh Infy, is granted leave of absence for thirty days, from the 6th April 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay and embark on the furlough granted him in G G O No 399 of 1875.

The following Orders are confirmed :

1st Punjab Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated 8th Feb 1875, making the following temporary appointments :—

Lieut C H Barnes, Second Sub, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Adjt, and Offg 1st Squad Sub, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, as a temporary measure, vice Capt H Wylie, emporarily promoted.

3rd Punjab Cavalry—Regimental Order,

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BANGALORE NEWS.

BANGALORE, 5TH APRIL.

Lieutenants Kenny and Macintire are ordered on duty to Burmah. Wellesley, Secretary, has been advised by the doctors to go on leave to England. The Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell holds a durbar for natives tomorrow. Major Mottet goes on two months' leave.

THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE.

LAHORE, 5TH APRIL.

The Maharaja of Cashmere and the Lieutenant-Governor interchanged visits this morning. The Lieutenant-Governor entertains his Highness at Government House this evening. The Maharaja leaves Lahore to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]*

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS ON THE TRIAL OF THE GAEKWAR.

LONDON, 5TH APRIL.

All the London papers give copious reports of the Baroda trial. The *Times* has published a verbatim report of Colonel Phayre's cross-examination and considers that its result would have rendered it impossible for any tribunal to find the Gaekwar guilty.

The majority of the other papers also consider that the case against the Gaekwar is not proven, and express regret that the prosecution was instituted.

LONDON, 3RD APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats showed a hardening tendency.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼.	
Exchange on India	1-10
Oriental Bank shares	£47
Chartered do. do.	£15-10
Do. Mercantile do.	£24-10
Hong-kong and Shanghai shares..	£25
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	93
4½ do do	94
5½ do do	100
Total Coin in the Bank of France..	£61,000,000
„ Notes in Circulation.....	£102,250,000
3 per cent. Consols for account	93¼
5 do. French Rente 1872.....	103
Bar Silver	57½

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish shortly a volume by Mr. Thornton, on 'Public Works in India,' and other kindred subjects.

DR. NEWMAN has in preparation a new edition of his letter to the Duke of Norfolk, and he has added a postscript containing some criticisms on Mr. Gladstone's 'Vaticanism.'

A SMART shock of earthquake, lasting for fully two minutes, is said by the *Arabian News* to have been felt at Akyab on the 23rd of March, causing clocks to stop, but doing no serious damage.

IT is announced that Professor Mowla Bux has left Calcutta for Baroda. He is a professor of music and probably his business in Baroda is to extract music out of the discords prevalent there. We wish him success.

IT is said that, when offering the Grand Cross of the Bath to Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Disraeli mentioned that it was Her Majesty's wish to confer a pension at the same time from the Civil List; but Mr. Carlyle declined both offers.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg, dated March 10th, says that the report that Prince Gortschakoff has requested the recall of Mr. Schuyler, the United States Charge d'Affaires, on account of his despatch on Central Asia, is unfounded.

THE *Academy* states that Mr. Longfellow has almost ready for the press a translation of the "Niebelungen Lied" into verse, and a sacred tragedy conceived in the spirit of his "Judas Maccabæus," which runs to no fewer than fifteen acts.

WE are sorry to learn that Captain Russel, the successor elect of Captain Phillips in Gondul, is so seriously ill that he will soon be compelled to go home on two years' sick leave. Mr. Aston, of the Civil Service, will most probably act for him as Special Assistant in charge of the Gondal State.

THE Corporation of Stratford-on-Avon have, it is stated, declined the proposed transfer to them by Mr. Halliwell of the site and grounds of New Place, Shakspeare's house, because its keeping up might lead to the loss of a few pounds a year, its expenses having been for some years slightly in excess of the sums received for admittance to the place.

MR. DAVID ROSS, Chief Traffic Manager of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, is about to take a year's furlough to Europe. Mr. Ross joined the company in 1862, and worked successfully to unite the different sections from Kurrachee to Delhi in one continuous system. Mr. Taverner, Deputy Traffic Manager, who came out with Mr. Ross, will act for him.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes a telegram of an emeute in Travancore, dated Trevandrum, 2nd April:—"The ryots of Paliport, in North Travancore, have risen against the authorities. The tahsildar was soundly belaboured. A detachment of the Nair Brigade from Alleppy, and one of Madras sepoys from Trichoor have been ordered to march immediately to quell the riot."

A SUM of Rs. 85,000 has been sanctioned for the erection of a fortified arsenal on the old racecourse at Bangalore in place of that in the fort. The Bangalore paper says that it was at one time proposed by Captain Wood, R. E., to build fresh barracks in the same locality for the native infantry and Sappers, and to dominate the whole by an iron fort, which would also be a place of refuge in the event of an outbreak.

IT is worth knowing that if one volume of castor-oil be dissolved in two or three volumes of spirits of wine it will render paper transparent, and, the spirits, rapidly evaporating, the paper, in a few minutes, becomes fit for use. A drawing in pencil or in Indian ink can thus be made, and if the paper is placed in spirits of wine, the oil is dissolved out, restoring the paper to its original condition. This is the discovery of Herr Fascher.

THE *Society of Arts Journal* states that Mr. Denton has invented a process for electro-plating natural flowers. "By this means very delicate ornaments are produced, since the precise form and texture of the leaf can be preserved under the thin silver film." This process was the invention of Capt. Ibbetson more than twenty years since, and for that long period examples of the process have been exhibited in the Museum of Practical Geology.

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab in the week ending 6th March was 6392, the number for the previous week having been 7,652. There was no death registered under the head of cholera. Measles continues to be very fatal in the Gujerat district, where it is often mistaken for small-pox. The total deaths registered under the head of small-pox were 270. Gurgaon is the district where the disease is most fatal. There were 441 male and 373 female births registered.

THE Russian Government has forbidden the observance of the Papal Jubilee. This step has been taken on the ground that such unauthorized Romish Church festivals are instituted with the object of exciting adoration for the Pope and the priests, and are, consequently, in the highest degree pernicious to the interests of the State. Moreover, such festivals, which are only instigated by the fiercest superstition, are also very demoralizing for the people, by causing them to neglect their work and inducing excess and debauchery.

IT is said that Azum Gowrishankar Oza, joint administrator of Bhownugger, after a long and faithful service, intends shortly to retire on account of old age. His place is not to be filled up by any of the numerous Nagur aspirants. For we have reason to believe that the young Thakore Takhabsinghjee personally known to Sir Philip Wodehouse, is to act under Government sanction as joint-manager in order that he may thereby be initiated into the state affairs just before the sole responsibility of governing the state devolves on his head.

IT having been published in a Calcutta newsletter from England that it had been seriously proposed in London to import native servants from India, an "M. A.," we observe, writes to the *Indian Daily News* to offer his services. This is a rather sarcastic comment upon the efforts of the British Government to provide superior education for the natives. This ambitious applicant for service in a London kitchen says:—"With regard to my qualifications I beg to state that I am a Master of Arts of the Calcutta University, and have studied law for about two years."

GENERAL GARIBALDI has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *New York Tribune*:—"The American people have always been the friends of Italy. They co-operated enthusiastically with moral and material means towards the accomplishment of Italian independence and unity. Now I count on their support for the scheme of improving the Tiber. I count especially on the press, that powerful agent in a free country, for making the idea popular, so that, the Italian Government guaranteeing the interest on the capital, we shall be able to raise it in shares of 20 dollars (100 l.), and thus begin and finish the undertaking."

INDIA and our colonies (says the *Nautical Magazine*) even now send us as much raw cotton as our whole supplies imported a quarter of a century ago. Then we were almost entirely dependent on the United States for this essential fibre for keeping our cotton mills going. Besides our large home consumption, be it remembered, we supply nearly all the world with cotton manufactures. The average value of our exports the last three years having been £61,000,000, and to this must be added linen and Jute yarns and manufactures, £10,754,153; cordage, £360,756; silk manufactures, £2,100,000; and silk yarn, £1,000 000; woollen yarn and manufactures, £28,354,000.

ON Friday last a bench of the High Court, Calcutta, consisting of Justices Markby and Pontifex, delivered judgment on the appeal of Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Co., in the suit of Buchanan *vs.* Avdall. Their Lordships agreed with Mr. Justice Macpherson, by whom the case was originally tried, in finding that the defendant had been guilty of a breach of contract in refusing to take delivery of the coals on their arrival in Calcutta. At the same time they found, as did the lower Court, that the re-sale by the plaintiffs was hurried on without due advertisement and proper notice, and that Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Co. were not entitled to recover any damages. The result was that the judgment of Mr. Justice Macpherson was upheld, and the appeal dismissed with costs. A full report will appear in due course.

THE literature of horrors is likely to be soon enriched by the publication of a work that has unaccountably hitherto escaped the keen eye of translator and bookmaker. This disinterred gem is the Memoirs of Sanson, the hereditary French executioner, who officiated at the decapitation of Louis XVI. It is said that Sanson's son, who was also on the scaffold on the memorable 21st of January, had at the Restoration a secret interview with Louis XVIII., to whom he recounted minutely the death of the last French king. The Memoirs have become very rare even in France. They are written in the turgid and vulgarly sentimental style of a philanthropist whom fate has condemned to officiate at the guillotine. Before he died Sanson founded a perpetual anniversary mass for the repose of the soul of Louis XVI. The Memoirs will be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

THE imports of jute (says the *Nautical Magazine*) into the United Kingdom have risen in less than forty years from 500 tons per annum to upwards of 225,000 tons. The jute fleet between Calcutta and Dundee is perhaps the largest fleet of sailing vessels running between any two ports, and the trade of the city has proportionately increased with the advance in the manufacture. The immense and rapid development of the jute trade and manufacture thus far shows what can be accomplished with a low-priced and plentiful material, which has the further advantage of being produced only in our own possessions. It is not always the unexpected in store that is necessary to recommend a fibrous plant as economically valuable. The principal value of jute is that it can be easily prepared, as it should always be the endeavour to liberate the fibre by mechanical means, rather than by chemicals or heat, from the adherent cellular fibre.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Englishman*, says:—"The Rawul Pindi horse fair of 1875 has quite come up to the expectations of the local authorities, for although the horses are not so numerous as they were last year, they were much finer, i. e., those suitable for the commercial remounts and for Bengal cavalry, the representatives of the latter force, including the Punjab frontier, numbering over fifteen regiments. General Biddulph is again president of the Prize Committee, and no better man could be found, nor indeed perhaps another, who would so fully enter into the very peculiar views entertained towards their own cattle by the great native breeders of Northern Punjab. He manages to award, or rather carry out the awards of money, without offending the inordinate conceit of the owners of the so-called brood mares, yearlings, and three and four-year-olds. It is calculated that no less than three hundred purchases for Bengal cavalry corps alone will be made ere the fair closes; and this is ample proof that under the fostering care of the present popular Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Perkins, nothing connected with Rawul Pindi is likely to deteriorate."

THE *Post*, commenting upon the news from India that the Ameer of Afghanistan has obtained possession of Herat, says it is much to be desired that by all means in our power we should seek to regain the confidence and regard of the Ameer of Afghanistan, though it would be vain to overlook the difficulties in the way of doing so. The *Post* is persuaded that the true way of effecting that purpose would be by impressing the Ameer with a sense of our strength. We have exhibited such a puerile policy for so many years that he may well be excused in estimating our energy and determination at a very low figure. He has found that even he himself can oppose our wishes and yet cajole us into giving him money and arms. And, while we continue to act on the policy of past years, the probability is that we shall make little way with the man and the people who despise as well as hate us. The only way to deal with Orientals is to let them see your power. What the *Post* most strongly counsels is, that we should take up such a position as would place Afghanistan at our mercy whenever we chose. Whether the occupation of Quetta would or would not be pleasing to the Afghans and the Russians should in no way affect our decision. Stationed at Quetta, we should exercise a real and powerful influence over Afghanistan, give confidence to our friends and allies, and forestall our enemies, and be prepared to watch with calmness the inevitable approach of the Russians, instead of rushing in a panic at some not very distant date to the "key of India."

THE Punjab Government has sent to the press the following extract from Captain Molloy's Ladakh Diary to 8th March 1875:—"The events of the week are confined to two occurrences, the arrival of another post from Yarkand, which was received, and passed on the 4th instant, and the return of twenty horses sent some time ago by a trader here with loads of merchandise to Shahidulla Khoja. Both are noteworthy, because they prove that notwithstanding very inclement weather and heavy snow-falls the Karakoram is still passable. Time was when I should have looked on such a feat as going to Yarkand in midsummer; now I don't think one would have any right to mention the fact as anything out of the way if it were done in midwinter. All the same some approximately adequate idea of the cold it would entail may be formed from a record taken by the Yarkand Mission in 1873 in October, 25 deg. below zero. Still this must be really a trifle to the cold that prevails now and has prevailed for the last two months, during which posts have been received regularly, and an unusual number of traders and horses have accomplished the journey. I believe, however, natives have no idea of degrees of cold; after it has reached a certain point they begin to look upon it as very cold, and there as it were it remains, but they don't seem to be affected appreciably by increased frigidity of temperature after a certain point. Last year a havildar of Guides arrived here on the 11th March with the Yarkand treaty, and when I asked him if he had found it very cold on the Karakoram, he replied, "Yes, it was cold, but there is no snow in this part of the world. If you want cold you should go to Cabool, where the snow is yards deep." I said that the amount of snow that falls is no criterion of temperature. To this he didn't say much, but evidently did not in the least agree with it. It seems strange though that a man, having crossed the Karakoram in very nearly the coldest month in the year, should pooh-pooh the temperature when compared with that of Cabool."

WE quote the following from a London paper:—Distressing accounts come from the famine-stricken region in Asia Minor. According to telegrams from Constantinople, dated March 8th, a fearful amount of suffering is now undergone, in one district alone 20,000 persons having died since the commencement of the destitution, out of a total of 52,000. The appeals for succour are growing more urgent, it is added, and no wonder. If the figures given here are correct, the proportion of mortality is greater than the worst experiences we have had in India, even the appalling scenes of Behar and Orissa, when "famished thousands died along the shore," being transcended by the sufferings now in progress much nearer home. Surely, in these circumstances, the British public might do more than they have yet done for the help of Asia Minor. The calamity has been one caused by no faults or crimes of the poor sufferers themselves; but, to use the language familiar to us all, by the "visitation of God," and no attempt to affix blame to rulers or systems should be allowed to stand in the way of the claims of humanity. The Turkish Government may be very backward in making roads and opening up communications, but all this does not matter in presence of urgent and terrible suffering; and to denounce pashas will not save one human being from a lingering death. As a matter of fact, we believe the Turkish authorities are doing all they can just as our executive did in Ireland more than a quarter of a century back, yet in spite of their utmost efforts, the destitution spread like a ravaging pestilence. Private help can do much, for an independent agency operating in a particular district of limited extent will be able to select the worst cases and to exercise a discrimination in the use of relief which will at once economise funds and avert the most trying extremities of suffering. Such agencies are, we believe, at work through the American and English missionaries, to whom subscriptions could readily be sent by the medium of the Imperial Ottoman Bank. We trust this piteous case will at once arouse the active benevolence of all who have the means to spare, and hearts to feel, for a destitution seldom paralleled in the annals of human wretchedness.

THE *Pall Mall Budget* thus draws attention to a subject which is interesting to all who care for the lives of our soldiers and their families:—"The inclemency of the present spring has told terribly, we are informed, on the unfortunate women and children of our troops arriving from India. There has been some boasting, and not without reason, of the magnificent accommodation provided under the new system of steam transport for our Indian reliefs; but it is time to say a word for the weaker elements that accompany the soldiers on each occasion. Very lately we have heard of a battery of artillery landing direct from Bombay and sending its married people to shiver in the notoriously wretched quarters at Woolwich. The women and children have no better covering to meet our March winds than the flimsy stuffs bought in the Indian bazaars; and the natural consequence is general sickness, with the seeds of fatal disease sown, if not of speedy mortality. And this hard system is going on from year to year, and threatens to become a normal condition of married life in the ranks of the army. On the other side matters are, if anything, worse. The two last troop ships of the season were but a few days ago telegraphed as passing Suez. They will land their freight at the very end of the cold season. In a week or two the full power of the Indian sun will be upon them, and there are, unhappily, seldom any personal precautions enjoined. It is safe to say—for we have it from high Indian authority—that half the young children just gone out will have relieved their parents of further anxiety about them before the next cold weather comes round. Formerly, it must be remembered, if the voyage round the Cape was tedious, the result on reaching port was far better. The troops coming home landed in May or June. Those going out arrived in September or October. The former had the English summer already setting in; the latter four or five months of cold weather in which to shake down into the habits of Indian life; and the gain to both was immense. If we insist on maintaining the theory of the close connection of the Indian empire with England, this should be at least modified in practice. For at present it is little short of murderous to the soldiers' families, who have no choice but to move with the regimental baggage."

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 12TH MARCH.

SOME statistics of the position of Indian cotton in this market are now before me, from which I will give a few extracts. First, as to the Bombay shipments to England in recent years. The total in 1874 was 840,700 bales, against 749,800 in 1873; 659,500 in 1872; 803,000 in 1871; and 870,000 in 1870. For the present year, judging from the favourable accounts of the crop, we are likely to have shipments earlier than in 1874, and rather in excess of that year. The stock of East India cotton in London and Liverpool at the end of December last was 332,000 bales against 466,960 at the corresponding period of 1873; 489,800 at the end of 1872, and 438,400 at the end of 1871. The visible supply to the close of May next is made up as follows: The stock on the 25th February in Liverpool and London was 278,000 bales: add cotton at sea and the steamer shipments to the middle of April—say in all 272,000 bales—and we have a total of 550,000 available to the 27th May. The demand may be taken at 17,000 bales weekly from Liverpool and 7,000 from London; say for 13 weeks 312,000 bales, leaving a stock of India cotton in the United Kingdom on the 27th May of 238,000 bales against 249,900 bales at the same date in 1874, and 427,890 at the end of May 1873. From this time to the end of July the available supply is as follows:—Stock in London and Liverpool 233,000 bales; arrivals to the 30th July, calculating on 10 per cent. more to Liverpool and a great increase in Calcutta shipments to London, 325,000 bales, making, in all, available, 563,000 bales. Then take nine weeks' demand, 16,000 bales weekly in Liverpool, and 5,500 bales in London, 193,500 bales, and we have a balance in the United Kingdom on the 30th July of 369,500 bales against 364,800 bales at the same date in 1874, and 512,800 in 1873. Judging by these figures India cotton seems at present in a comparatively strong position. Fair Dhollera is 2¼d. cheaper than Middling Orleans.

A meeting of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, a few days ago, discussed some matters of importance to the trade. One of these was the advisability of separating cotton forwarded to spinners from the quay from cotton actually sold each day on the "flags." It was urged that, by amalgamating sales actually made with cotton forwarded, an erroneous view of the state of the market was given; and that, by seeing sales made apparently in Liverpool, merchants naturally expected to be able to sell freely at full prices; whilst spinners, fancying that an extensive business was going on in Liverpool, might accept offers for goods which, if the true state of the case were known, they would not be inclined to do. A special committee was ultimately appointed to consider the whole matter and report to the Association, at a future date, as to the best mode of stating separately actual sales from cotton forwarded, so that a true gauge might be taken of the real state of the market. It was unanimously agreed, for the future, to quote in the daily and weekly circulars Orleans and Texas cotton separately. The exports from Galveston have increased so rapidly during the past few years, and the quality of Texas cotton differs so much year by year from that shipped at New Orleans, that it is now almost impossible to make one quotation fairly represent the values of cotton arriving from these two ports.

The Board of Trade returns for February were issued on Monday last. I cannot say that they show more favourable results than the general tenor of the accounts for the last twelve months, but some of the papers here have drawn material for satisfaction from them from the bare fact that certain articles of export have augmented in quantity if not in value. The real truth about our trade returns is that the totals for any month now compare with a period when the decline was already in full force, and yet the fall in value has not begun to tell in the way of causing a revival of demand. As the actual wants of the world must be constantly increasing with the growth of wealth and population, the inference is that the fall in value has not gone far enough, and a slight occasional increase of quantity in the export of certain articles, such as cotton goods, is no doubt due either to a mere accident which may turn the scale the other way next month, or to a pressure of speculative shipments caused by unprofitable markets at home, which is, of course, a bad and not a good symptom. That the fall must still go on, and that any temporary apparent improvement is as yet accidental, is further obvious from the incessant struggles all over the country between masters and men, the former wanting another reduction of wages, the latter resisting it. In ordinary cases one would think it a waste of time to dwell on such a point, but as some people here have a mania for refusing to look the facts fully in the face, it is necessary to insist that the few symptoms as yet visible of change for the better are largely superficial—as indeed numerous other signs, such as the reduced demand for money, clearly enough show.

The actual declared value of the exports then, last month, was £17,467,220, against £18,228,803 in February 1874, and £20,333,606 in February 1873. For the two months the figures are £40,632,153, £37,701,270, and £34,454,016, in 1873,1874, and 1875, respectively—a decline of 15 per cent. in each year from its predecessor. The items affecting the cotton trade show the following results:—The export of cotton yarn last month was 16,801,600 lbs. against 15,968,616 lbs. in February 1874, and 17,263 847 lbs. in February 1873. Of piece-goods it was 277,885,600 yards against 272,988,470 yards in February last year, and 298,921,069 yards in the same month of 1873. The proportions to Bombay were cotton yarn, 384,200 lbs. last month against 5 9,200 lbs. and 487,400 lbs.; piece-goods, 24,191 800 yards against 22,578,400 yards and 24,564,600 yards. The import of cotton from British India last month was 175,651 cwts. against 139,235 cwts. in February 1874, and 148,157 cwts. in February 1873, while the total imports from all parts of the world was only 927,976 cwts. against 1,452,276 cwts. in February 1874, and 1,219,156 cwts. in February 1873. It is, indeed, the decrease in the arrival of cotton, mainly from the United States, amounting in all to a money value of £2,150,000, which chiefly explains the falling off in the total value of the imports.

I have already alluded to the struggles between labour and capital. The South Wales contest still goes on, 120,000 men being locked out by a united and determined body of employers who feel they have the game in their own hands, and intend to use their power—in other words, to settle once for all whether they or their men are to be real masters. The only new feature is the publication of a letter by Lord Aberdare (a resident landlord and the late Home Secretary), in which he says that having been allowed to inspect the employers' books and accounts—a privilege denied to the men—he certifies that the reduction of 10 per cent. in wages is more than justified by the fall in the price of coal, and he advises the men to submit. Lord Aberdare's advice was once highly valued by the latter; in fact, they had asked him some weeks ago to mediate; yet now they declare, under the counsel of their leaders, that they will not take the advice, and profess to think the letter of the amiable peer a sign of weakness by the masters! What is to be done with such infatuated fools, but to leave them to their fate? They like advice and mediation, but it must be all on oneside, that is, their own; otherwise they will have none of it. Their idiotic conduct has had one wholesome effect; even the tradesmen who have hitherto given them credit are about to withdraw their help, and the contest, if thereby embittered, will be all the shorter. The masters, meanwhile, are in no hurry, and will now probably insist on a reduction of 20 per cent., not 10 merely, in wages. I have mentioned this subject, however, rather with the view of pointing out that a very similar and almost equally serious strike is threatened in Lancashire in the very heart of the cotton manufacture. A dispute has arisen at the mill of Messrs. Pickering and Abbott in Blackburn, where the spinners struck work, their complaint being that they could not earn sufficient wages in consequence of the bad quality of the material supplied to them. Attempts were made to arrange the difficulty, but without success, and the men on strike, in order to prevent the firm from getting other hands, adopted that form of intimidation known as "picketing," or watching that no strange hands entered the works. The question at issue was then taken up by the Masters' Association, and at a largely attended meeting of cotton spinners it was unanimously determined to recommend a general lock-out through all North and North-East Lancashire, unless the spinners at Messrs. Pickering's resumed work. Great fears are entertained in the district that this will prove as deplorable a crisis as that in South Wales; and so it will, if the masters stand firm, but I have great doubts on that score. The conditions in Lancashire are far less favourable to combined organization among employers than they are in Glamorgan and Monmouth, where the capitalists are few in number and very rich. In Lancashire there are always manufacturers who cannot afford to be idle, and the men count, not without reason, on that circumstance. But that a good sharp, general battle ought to take place in the not very distant future, I have no doubt in my own mind. The men are simply unmanageable, and if our industry is to revive, or even to be kept at its present reduced level, they must be brought to their senses, and taught that capital is more necessary to them than they to capital. So far as concerns the Bradford mere threat of a lock-out has already had some effect in making the market quieter. It is, however, maintained by the falling off in the American receipts, which is an immediate, while the other is only a secondary consideration.

Sir Henry James's Committee on Foreign Loans is now taking evidence, having begun yesterday. It has not, however, yet gone beyond the question of stock exchange procedure, as to which it has examined the Chairman of the Stock Exchange Committee and some members. The really piquant revelations affecting the indiscriminated loans are still to come, and if the veil is really lifted the disclosures will certainly be interesting. I understand, however, the Committee have not yet exercised their privilege of having the witnesses examined on oath. The legal members, such as Sir Henry James, Mr. Watkin Williams and others, want it, while the commercial members—Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, Sir Charles Mills, and others—oppose it. In one case where it was moved that the oath should be administered, the question was decided in the negative, I am told, by the casting vote of the Chairman. But the matter being one of some importance it is intended to refer to each case separately that the evidence be so taken.

The scheme of the *Times* to have a special early train to the north, lately referred to by me, has been very cleverly checkmated by the other morning papers. The *Standard*, *Daily News*, and *Telegraph* seriously thought of combining to have a special train between them, but before doing so they applied to the Great Northern Railway Company, which agreed to start a train an hour earlier than heretofore, and hence these papers are, without *any additional* expense, delivered as early as the *Times* with its costly special.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 31ST MARCH.

It is beginning to be grilling hot here, and the weather this year promises to be unusually severe. Mr. Peile and the other officers of the agency have been away from this station for some time past and are not expected here before the monsoon fairly sets in. Our new Political Agent is very much liked in the province. They say that the peaceful epoch inaugurated by Colonels Lang and Keatinge, which was so rudely disturbed during the reign of Colonel Anderson, has continued again with the advent of Mr. Peile. Even to a superficial observer of events here this much is certainly evident, that the dissatisfaction to which some of the acts of the Political Agent now and then give rise is calmed down without any prospect of a near recurrence.

Almost the only item of news of any importance from here which I can give is of a sad nature. The newly appointed administrator of the Gondul State, Captain Russel, has been suddenly affected with some serious disease of the brain which it is now feared will necessitate his being sent home. I hear he has taken furlough for two years. This calamity has enlisted the sympathy of all his brother-officers here, among whom the gallant captain has been long a favourite. It is on the cards that Mr. Aston, C. S., will be his successor at Gondul.

To judge from the opinions generally expressed here by competent persons, your remarks, suggested by the able article on the Rajkoomar College, which you extracted last week in your columns from the *Calcutta Review*, have been received with approval all round. Your suggestions, especially regarding the advisability of incorporating the teaching staff of the college with the different grades in the Educational Department of the presidency, are generally concurred in. It is the prevalent opinion that the zealous efforts which the Principal and his staff have heretofore put forth in the exercise of their delicate functions ought to be recognised by Government in some such way. It is said that more than two former Political Agents were known to have laid claims to the originality of the happy idea which resulted in the establishment of the Rajkoomar College; and I am afraid that the award of the palm in this regard cannot at this distance of time be made with any certainty to the proper party. But the friends of the respective parties concerned may take consolation in the belief that the royal school has so well answered the expectations formed from its establishment, and promises to contribute so largely to the future good of the province, that there is enough of glory gathered to it already to satisfy the craving for that article of half-a-dozen political officers. To whomsoever the credit of its existence may belong, the fact remains that it is mainly due to the energy of the Principal and his subordinates that we see the Rajkoomar College, which under ordinary circumstances might have simply been a school for teaching the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic, elevated at the present day to the status of a political academy in which are moulded the intellects of princes in a way which shall fit them for the high positions they are destined to occupy. Such efforts ought to have some reward, no doubt; and it will be but a tardy act of justice to a deserving class of officers if Government can bring itself to adopt the suggestions made by you.

It is much to be wished that the attention of the authorities and the public should be directed from time time to the various subjects in connection with this college as soberly and vigorously as you have advocated the claims of its teachers. They furnish various considerations which ought to be elaborately discussed. These, of course, it is not my purposeto dwell upon now or hereafter. The space at the disposal of a news-letter is not big enough for the discussion of such questions.

There is one subject, however, among those which cannot longer be withheld from public criticism without allowing it to impair in a great measure the good results which the college aims at bringing about. It is to the extent of the reaction which the labours of the teachers of the young princes suffer from the company and counsel of their ministers and courtiers that I refer here. This subject has created some anxiety among the officers and other pioneers of enlightenment in this province, since it has become known that two or three lads who in the commencement of their scholastic career gave promise of acquiring mental and moral culture of a high order have shewn signs of collapse and betrayed an inclination to revert to the old order of things. Nothing is deserving of greater attention in connection with the college than the existing defect in its system for providing against the training and impressions received within its walls being destroyed by the influence of interested parties. Perhaps the writer of the article in the *Calcutta Review* hits the right nail on the head when he remarks that among those who were directly hostile to the establishment of the college were "the servants of the durbars, Brahmins, who as a class had for generations exercised the virtual management of their masters' estates. . . . They of the present day were quite shrewd enough to perceive that if their chiefs really became manly and educated, and as a consequence began to look into matters for themselves, the sun of their prosperity was likely soon to set." Well, if these "shrewd" Brahmins of the durbars were hostile to the establishment of the Rajkoomar College, what guarantee is there that they would not spend their utmost energies now in systematically undoing the beneficial effects of the college career of the princes? Even during the period of their attendance at the college, the boys have enough of vacations and other leisurely intervals in which the Brahmins may not only have time to lead them into evil ways practically but to preach to them long sermons about the hardships of college life, the tyranny of Government in forcing them from their homes, and pour forth the vials of their sympathy for their oppressed princes in view of the favour that may spring from the recollections of these events in future, when they should be placed on the *gadees* of their fathers. So then the question arises whether any measures have been adopted for strictly guarding the young princes from the evil influence of the wily Brahmins. The answer is, no. I shall instance only a very recent event in point. It was the other day reported here that the young Thakore of Bhownagar had under the direction of his able tutor, Captain Nutt, resolved to sojourn during the present hot season at Mahableshwar. All in the college as well as out of it here—for there are pleasant recollections of the gentlemanly behaviour of the boy when he was a student in the college up to last year—were pleased with the report, in so far as it gave them reason to believe that the impressions made on the young mind of the prince during his college training had so gradually developed themselves as to enable him to perceive the benefits of the company of a European officer and gentleman and induce him of his own will to pass a season in his society remote from the vices of a native court and the villainous flatteries of durbars Brahminic. But now there is another report on the subject which has belied all these pleasant fancies: it is that some of these inseparable Brahmins of the durbar have contrived to follow in the train of the young prince to Mahableshwar. Now, here is a fact which is suggestive of serious apprehension for the results of the education which we flatter ourselves we are giving to the rising generations of the Chiefs of Kattywar. What on earth could be the necessity of native Brahmin courtiers being in company with a student-prince who chooses to enjoy a summer on the hills with his own tutor and friend? Is it the idea, that that tutor and friend is incompetent for the trust the British Government has placed in him, that induces these profoundly devoted servants of the Thakoor to follow him like his own shadow? And we wonder again what induced the joint administrators of the State and Captain Nutt himself to consent to this fine arrangement being peacefully carried out. It is rumoured—but I cannot believe it—that one of these Brahmin followers named Purmanundass was so very particularly solicitous for the ultimate good of his king and country that he was at the point of asking for leave, to extend his paternal shelter over his prince as a mere private individual at his own expense, because he could not conveniently go with him in his official capacity. This is merely an instance which suggests itself to me in illustration of the complaints which, as mentioned above, are a continual source of anxiety to those who keenly watch the progress of the young princes of the province. But this one instance alone presents for reflection a thousand and one questions which must sooner or later engross the serious consideration of the authorities, if they at all wish their labours for the enlightenment of the prince of Kattiawar to bear fruit. It is for a sound judgment and a vigorous pen like yours to develope and discuss the important considerations to which, though I fear I have transgressed the bounds of a newsletter, I have been able to make but scant reference. At all events for the present it must be admitted that the Rajkoomar College has not a smooth path to traverse before it, and that it would be a serious mistake on the part of Government to suppose that all the formidable obstacles which presented themselves at the time of its establishment are removed, and that now new ones, even more formidable than any which have hitherto presented themselves, may arise.

BOMBAY.

SUICIDE.—A woman named Rumnabai committed suicide at Mahim, yesterday, by drowning herself in a well.

MR. SOUTER and Mr Edgiuton have resumed their respective posts as Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Bombay police.

DROWNED.—Yessoo Bhawa, aged 25, accidentally fell into a tank at Parell yesterday and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

EDULJEE BOMANJEE was yesterday fined Rs. 25, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having sold liquor by retail at night, in contravention of his license.

SIR RICHARD COUCH, president of the late Baroda Commission of Enquiry, left for England by yesterday's mail steamer, with Lady Couch.

A TODDY DRAWER named Babha Costa was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to pay a fine of Rs. 5, for having drawn toddy from a tree without a license.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Sir Charles Sargent presides at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, and not Mr. Justice Bayley as erroneously stated by a contemporary.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—A total eclipse of the sun visible as a partial eclipse at Bombay, takes place this morning. It begins on the earth generally at 8-49 A.M., the central eclipse begins at 9-45 A.M., and ends at 1-11 P.M.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—A European, described as William Perry, clerk, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court with the above offence by Inspector Brueu. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was fined one rupee.

PLYING WITHOUT A NUMBER.—A carman named, Narayen Waloo, pleaded guilty to having let is cart for hire, without previously affixing a proper number to it, and was sentenced by Mr. Dhosabhoy Framjee to pay a fine of one rupee.

TORTURE.—Ishwurza Appa, a buggy driver, was yesterday charged at the instance of Police sepoy D770, with having tortured his horse by driving it when in an unfit state. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was fined Rupee one by Mr. Dhosabhoy Framjee.

TRANSFER OF CONVICTS.—Six convicts were ordered to be transferred to Allahabad in charge of Inspectors Price and Longdon and four native constables, *en route* for the Hazarebagh Penetentiary. Their names are Charles Rex William Broadwood, Robert Ross, Charles Balancore, John Lonagan, John Irvine and Maxwell Johnson.

TWO OLD OFFENDERS named J P Gordon and Govind Baloo, were yesterday brought up at the Fort Police Court in custody together, charged with having been drunk and disorderly in Hannoman Gully on the previous day. The offence being proved they were sent to jail by Mr Nana Morojee, for a fortnight's imprisonment each.

DRUNKENNESS.—Two seamen named Plainer and Vincent were yesterday charged by Inspector Killen with having been drunk and disorderly. They were placed before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court, who ordered them to pay a fine of Rs. 1 each. A great number of seamen were likewise charged with being drunk and incapable and drunk and disorderly and were dismissed with a caution.

AN INQUEST was held yesterday at Nagdavie Cross Lane on the body of Aka Luximon aged 80, who was found dead lying in front of his own house, with a wound on his forehead, at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. There was no direct evidence to prove how the deceased came by his death. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased, died from "concussion of the brain occasioned by his falling from the verandah of his house," there being reason to suppose that such was the case.

RAILWAY CASE.—At the instance of Mr. Noor Khan, Chief Constable G. I. P. Railway Police, Shaik Chand Wullud Shaik Imam, butler, was charged under section 27 of the Police Act 13 of 1836 yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Magistrate, for stealing a gold earring valued at Rs. 14 belonging to ayah Sawitree and making away with it by the down Raichore mail train. He was convicted by His Worship and sentenced to receive eight stripes under the Whipping Act 6 of 1864.

A MISSING CART.—Dawjee Bejraj, residing in Doongree Coolie Street, has reported to the police that the other day he sent three bullock carts laden with linseed in bags to the Carnac Bunder. Two of the carts arrived safely, but the other has not since turned up. The drivers of the two carts which have put in an appearance say that the missing cart is No. 2849, and is owned by Abdoola Jhooma, a stable proprietor residing at two tanks. The police have made enquiries for the man, but have failed to find him, and further enquiries are now being made into this somewhat mysterious matter.

SERMON ON BEHALF OF THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—At Trinity Church, Sonapore, on Sunday evening, the Rev. Sholto Douglas preached a sermon on behalf of the Indo-British Institution. There is no Institution in Bombay that deserves the consideration and the money contributions of the English community more than this one. The largest congregation assembled at Sonapore Church on Sunday evening last that for many years past has met in that Church. The Rev. Luke Rivington failed to attract such a number of hearers, but the sum collected was only Rs. 120, whereas on a former occasion the Rev. Rivington preached for the same object. The question might fairly be asked of those who attended on both these occasions "What went ye out for to see?" In neither instance was it a "reed shaken with the wind," and without presuming to pass judgment upon those who must have attended the services for the purpose of deriving some instruction therefrom it is surprising that so little practical results followed from the exertions of either preacher

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE MURDER OF MR. MARGARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—The murder of Mr. Margary in Yunnan appears to have been so deliberately committed that it is to be hoped the English Government will not in this case be content with the expression of deep regret and offers of pecuniary recompense to the relatives on the part of the Chinese Government which have on occasions been held to be sufficient reparation for outrages perpetrated on foreigners in China.

But in judging of the demand which it would be just and equitable for the English Government to make on the Pekin Foreign Office, a reasonable guide may be found in the course which the Chinese pursue among themselves in the case of riots and highway robberies and murders. The theory on which the Chinese Government acts in such matters is that every Mandarin is responsible for the peace and quietude of the district under his charge, and that in the case of acts of violence being perpetrated within his jurisdiction, he can alone hope to escape punishment by instantly taking vigorous and successful measures to bring the offenders to justice. On this point the *Pekin Gazette* is instructive reading. Some months ago, for instance, the Governor of the Province of Shansi reported to the Throne that a traveller had been stopped and robbed by highwaymen near a village in the district of Hewng-yuen. "The occurrence of such a daring robbery on the highway," adds the Governor, "is a very grave affair, and seriously implicates the District Magistrate. He is to blame for not having taken measures to prevent such acts of violence within his jurisdiction, and for his inability to catch the robbers after the theft had been committed, and he should be severely punished as a warning to others. The memorialist, therefore, requests that he may be deprived of his button and given two months to catch the robbers and recover the booty, failing which to be reported to the Throne for further punishment." "Let the magistrate be punished, as requested," is the Imperial rescript to this memorial.

Again, the Governor of the Province of Kwang-si reported that a gang of thieves had broken into a bank in Kwei-lin Foo. "Such a state of things," he says, "is disgraceful in the extreme, and shows that the police arrange ments of the city are quite neglected by the officials. The memorialist, therefore, requests that the District Magistrate and all the officers of the guard be stripped of their buttons and given one month within which to catch the burglars and recover the plunder, and, failing this, to be reported for further punishment." In this case, also, the Emperor approved the memorial, and ordered the officials to be punished as requested.

At present our knowledge of the circumstances connected with the murder of Mr. Margary is very imperfect, but, assuming that the outrage was committed by a mob opposed to his travelling through their neighbourhood, the English Government would be merely acting in accordance with Chinese practice were it to in. ist on the degradation of the Mandarins of the district and the trial and execution of the perpetrators of the deed.

Of course, if the Governor of Momein should prove, as has been stated, to have been directly implicated in the murder, his crime would be removed to quite another category from that indicated above.—I am, &c.

ROBERT K. DOUGLAS.

THE MORDAUNT CASE.

COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES, MARCH 11.

(Before the JUDGE-ORDINARY and a Special Jury.)

MORDAUNT *v.* MORDAUNT AND COLE.

THIS protracted suit, in which the petitioner, Sir Charles Mordaunt, of Walton-hall, in Warwickshire, prayed for a dissolution of marriage with his wife, Lady Harriet Sarah Mordaunt, by reason of her adultery with the co-respondent, Viscount Cole, came on for trial to-day. Answers denying the alleged misconduct were filed by Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, the father and guardian *ad litem* of the respondent, and by the co-respondent, but the petition was virtually undefended, and the hearing occupied little more than an hour.

Dr. Spinks, Q.C., Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. G. Browne appeared for the petitioner; Sir H. James, Q.C., and Mr. Lord for the co-respondent. Lady Mordaunt was not represented by counsel.

Dr. Spinks, Q. C., in opening the case, stated that although it had at one time excited considerable interest, there was at present nothing sensational about it. The facts were simple, the issues were simple, and he had no doubt that, as the evidence was laid before them, the jury would have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion on the questions which would be submitted to them for their consideration. Lady Mordaunt, he continued, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Moncreiff, a gentleman of position in Perthshire, in Scotland. In common with all the members of her family, she was endowed with great personal attractions, and at the time of her marriage with Sir Charles Mordaunt, in 1866, was about 19 years of age. Sir Charles himself was also young—not more than 29. He made a handsome settlement upon his wife, and they lived together on most affectionate terms for several years. In 1859 Sir Charles was elected member of Parliament for one of the divisions of Warwickshire, and he continued to represent it down to 1868. It was his habit to go to Norway every summer to fish. In 1868 he made arrangements for his usual excursion and endeavoured to induce Lady Mordaunt to accompany him. She, however, declined the offer, and it was arranged that on the departure of Sir Charles she should leave their town residence in Chesham-place and return to Walton-hall, in Warwickshire. Sir Charles left for Norway on the 15th of June, but on arriving there found that the season had been very early and that the best fishing was over. He accordingly determined to return to England before the appointed time, and he telegraphed to Lady Mordaunt to that effect, and also wrote to her on reaching Dover. He arrived at Walton-hall on the 15th of July, and almost immediately afterwards accompanied his wife to Scotland, where they spent some time in visiting their friends and connexions. On their return to Walton-hall it was arranged that they should come up to London earlier than usual, in order that Lady Mordaunt, who was about to become a mother, might be attended in her confinement by Dr. Priestly. The event, however, occured sooner than was expected. Lady Mordaunt was taken ill on the evening of Saturday, the 27th of February, 1869, and on the Sunday the 28th, gave birth to a daughter. On the following day she had a conversation with her husband as to the announcement of the event in the newspapers, and expressed a desire that it should be stated that her confinement was premature. Some days afterwards she appeared troubled in her mind, and then in the course of a conversation with her husband she confessed that she had deceived him, and that the child to which she had given birth was not his. Sir Charles took no notice of the statement at first, but a day or two afterwards she repeated it, and added that Lord Cole was the father of the child. He then communicated with Lady Louisa Moncreiffe, her mother, and shortly afterwards instituted his suit for a divorce. In conclusion, the learned counsel explained that the suit was delayed by the subsequent insanity of Lady Mordaunt and the appeal in the case to the House of Lords, and stated that in corroboration of the truth of her confession a diary would be produced which contained an entry clearly relating to the date of her pregnancy, and that it would be proved that on the day in question, the 27th of June 1868, Viscount Cole dined at Chesham place, and that the other guests, a lady and a gentleman, having left between 10 and 11 o'clock, he remained alone with Lady Mordaunt in the drawing-room until nearly 1 o'clock in the morning. It would also be shown that he had been in the habit of frequently visiting her in the absence of her husband, that he met her at the Paddington station on the day of her departure from London for Warwickshire, and accompanied her as far as Reading, and that he subsequently went down to Walton-hall, and left on the 14th of July on the receipt of the telegram announcing the return of Sir Charles Mordaunt from Norway.

Sir Charles Mordaunt was first called, and deposed as follow:—I was married to the respondent on the 6th of December, 1866, at the Episcopal Church, Perth, and we lived together at Walton-hall. I was at the time member for one of the divisions of Warwickshire, and had a house in London in 1867 and 1868. I had been in the habit for many successive years of going to Norway to fish, but I did not do so in 1867, when I spent the autumn with Lady Mordaunt in Switzerland. In the following year I went to Norway. I was anxious that my wife should accompany me, and represented to her that there would be other ladies of the party, and that every provision would be made for her comfort. she told me that she would rather not go, as she had not had enough of London life. I, in consequence, was unwilling to go myself, but she pressed me, and I yielded. I informed her parents of my intended excursion, and it was arranged that she should remain in town for a week after my departure for Norway and then go down to Walton-hall. I left for Norway on the 15th of June, but, finding that the season there had been an early one, I determined on returning to England sooner than I had originally intended. I sent a telegram to that effect to Lady Mordaunt, and wrote to her from Dover on the 14th of July. (The letter commenced "My darling," Harriet and ended, "Ever your most affectionate husband, C. Mordaunt," and explained why it was that he had returned from Norway so soon.) I arrived at Walton-hall on the 15th of July. I found Lady Mordaunt alone there, but was told by her that she had one of her sisters and other friends whom she named on a visit with her. We stayed at Walton hall until the 10th of August, and then went to Scotland on visits to different relations. I was aware that Lady Mordaunt was expecting to be confined, and at her request I took a house in London in order that she might be attended by Dr. Priestly. She was confined on the 28th of February, 1869. On the following day I had a conversation with her about the advertisement in *The Times and Morning Post*, and she particularly desired that it should be stated that her confinement was premature. Her mother, Lady Louisa Moncreiffe came to the house on the 2d of March and remained until the 6th. The first occasion on which Lady Mordaunt made any communication to me about the paternity of the child was on the 2nd of March, when she said, "Charlie, I have deceived you; the child is not yours." On the 8th of March she repeated the statement and added. "It is Lord Cole's child." I had no suspicion of her up to that time, and had always reposed the most implicit confidence in her. I had known Lord Cole for about a year and a half. He was introduced to me as a friend of Lady Mordaunt's, and was at the time a bachelor. He had been an officer in the Rifle Brigade. He visited at my house in London, but I had no knowledge of his visits to my wife in my absence. I found a small diary (produced) in Lady Mordaunt's travelling bag, and there is an entry in it against the date of the 3rd of April in her handwriting. (The entry, to which reference was made by Dr. Spinks in his opening statement, was as follows:—"280 days from the 27th of June.") After her statement as to the paternity of the child I made inquiries and instituted these proceedings.

Sir H. James intimated that he did not propose to ask Sir Charles any questions.

Formal proof of the validity of the marriage, according to the law of Scotland, was given by Mr. J Anderson, Q. C. and Mrs. Cadogan, wife of the rector of Walton, deposed to the terms of affection on which Sir Charles and Lady Mordaunt lived up to the period of her confinement.

Jessie Starke was next called. She said,—I was formerly in the service of Lady Moncreiffe, and became maid to Lady Mordaunt on her marriage. I know Viscount Cole. I do not remember if he visited Lady Mordaunt in 1867, but he visited her frequently—several times a week—in 1868. On these occasions Lady Mordaunt was at home. I remember Sir Charles leaving for Norway on the 15th of June. Lady Mordaunt told me that we were to return to Walton-hall in or about a week, but we did not go down until the 7th of July. On the 27th of June Lady Mordaunt had a small dinner party. The guests were Lord Cole and another gentleman and a Lady. The lady and the gentlemen left between 10 and 11 o'clock; Lord Cole remained. I waited for Lady Mordaunt until half-past 12 o'clock, and then went to bed. My general directions were not to sit up for her after 12 o'clock. On the day we left for Walton-hall Lord Cole met us at the Paddington station. He got the tickets and handed Lady Mordaunt into a first class carriage. He remained at the carriage door until the train was on the point of starting, and then got into the carriage and left at Reading, where the first stoppage occurred. I was in a second class carriage. Lord Cole came down to Walton-hall on the 10th of July. Lady Mordaunt seemed surprised when she received Sir Charles's telegram, and on the same day, the 14th of July, Lord Cole left.

Similar evidence was given by Henry Bird, the butler, and other of the servants, one of whom further deposed that on the Sunday following Sir Charles Mordaunt's departure for Norway Viscount Cole called on Lady Mordaunt in the afternoon, that his visit extended from 4 o'clock until half-past 7 o'clock, and that Lady Mordaunt gave orders to be denied to all other visitors.

Elizabeth Hancox, who was in attendance as nurse on Lady Mordaunt, deposed that on the Tuesday following her confinement Lady Mordaunt told her that Lord Cole was the father of the child. The witness added, I said "Nonsense! if there be anything wrong you had better not tell it to me, but speak to Sir Charles." She afterwards told me, said witness, that she had spoken to Sir Charles.

His Lordship—Did she appear to you to be collected and to understand what she was saying?

Witness—Perfectly.

His Lordship, in summing up the evidence, said,—Gentlemen of the Jury, if you were to consider the admissions of the respondent as sufficient to sustain the charges against her, the evidence would be conclusive of her guilt. But it is not usual in this court to act upon the confession of the party charged without some corroborative evidence, and I think in the state of things disclosed to you you have that corroborative evidence in this case. It has been proved that Sir Charles Mordaunt was away on a fishing expedition, and that the co-respondent had been in the habit of paying frequent visits to the house, his visits being the more frequent in the absence of the petitioner. It has been further proved that on one occasion he remained in the house for no less than three hours in the afternoon, and that on that occasion Lady Mordaunt gave directions to the servant not to admit any one else; and it is obvious that that is a most unusual proceeding on the part of a lady in respect of an ordinary visitor. On another occasion, the occasion of the dinner-party, he remained with Lady Mordaunt until the other guests had left until nearly 1 o'clock: and there is further the entry in the diary which points significantly to something as having occurred on that particular occasion. I presume you will entertain no doubt that these unusual facts, coupled with the entry in the diary, constitute sufficient confirmation of the confession of the lady; and that being so, your verdict upon that issue will be in favour of the petitioner. With regard to Viscount Cole, the confession of the respondent are in no way evidence against him, but I am glad, in the interests of justice and for your satisfaction, that Viscount Cole is represented by counsel, because we are entitled in investigations of this kind to take into account the whole conduct of the parties. And the matter stands thus with reference to Viscount Cole. Having paid those visits to this lady at unusual times and for a number of hours together, and being, of course, well aware of the suspicions which they were calculated to excite, he has not presented himself to explain his conduct, nor has his counsel thought fit to deny the charge alleged against him. I think, under these circumstances, I have said sufficient to lead you to the considération of the verdict which it is now your duty to give.

The jury, after a moment's deliberation, found that the respondent and co-respondent had been guilty of adultery.

The Court pronounced a decree *nisi* and condemned Viscount Cole in costs.

Sir H. James observed that a question might arise as to the extent to which the co-respondent was liable for the costs of this and other proceedings in the suit, and especially the appeal to the House of Lords, to which he was no party. The matter might, therefore, have to be brought before the Court for its decision.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE ABOUT THE ARMY?

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE practice of admitting the existence of an evil in some department of the State, deploring it, and then postponing the remedy to some more convenient season, is one consecrated by long usage in this country; and there are some cases in which we might vigorously to arrest and question it. One and not the least obvious of these cases is where the evil in question endangers the national safety. Here, perhaps, the policy of shaking our heads and doing nothing may be justly deemed a little too dangerous; and it is hardly "alarmism" to raise a protest against it. It is in this spirit that we have ventured to put the question which stands at the head of this article. What, we ask, is to be done about the army? The matter stands now in a very different position from that which it occupied a week ago. The mists with which official and semi-official advocacy have hitherto obscured the question of our military condition have been dispersed by the cloud-compeller of the War Office himself. Mr. Hardy has spoken out frankly on the subject, and it is no longer possible to dispute the question whether the army is in a satisfactory state. The highest authority, and the one most peculiarly indisposed to repelling recruit criticism, if that were possible, has substantially admitted that it is by no means in a satisfactory state. Only a certain proportion of it is at this moment efficient; much of it possesses only the potentiality of becoming efficient. Some of it is hopelessly inefficient both at present and in prospect. This is the Army which we should have to employ if war were to break out next week; and when there is nothing better than this to begin a campaign with we may judge what it would be like before the end of it. Recruiting at a time of war is carried on at much greater disadvantage than in time of peace. When the need of men as mere "food for powder" is most urgent, inquiry into their quality must be least strict; and thus it is not probable that the best of the recruits whom Mr. Hardy inspected would, if they fell, be replaced by others like themselves. The very contrary, indeed, is to be apprehended; for it is but too probable that in most cases the efficient soldier would be replaced by an inefficient one, and the worthless recruit by others as worthless as themselves. Colonel Mure told the other night the painful story of the degradation of our troops in the Crimea, though when the Redan was attacked they had still in the ranks the remnants of an original force which had had the "pick of the agricultural labourers;" and if an efficient army could be brought to such a pass after a year's campaigning, what should we have to expect in the case of such an army as we possess at present?

It is, however, unnecessary to labour this point further. We may take the following points as admitted—first, the existence of the evil; secondly, the cause, or at any rate the principal cause, from which it proceeds; and, thirdly, the possibility of a remedy. It is not often that we are so fortunate in the extent of our knowledge. We have to put up with many evils in this world by reason of the obscurity of their cause, and with more, perhaps, owing to inability to remove their known causes; but we have here a case in which we can put forward neither of these excuses for inaction. The cause of the decline in the quality of our recruits is well-known, and was officially admitted in Mr. Hardy's speech the other night. The soldier's pay is insufficient; it cannot compete with the wages now offered by the majority of civil employments, and therefore men of a good stamp—men who are capable of earning these higher wages—will not enlist. This, no doubt, is not the whole story; and there are other and deeper causes at work which constantly tend to diminish the attraction of soldiering. Into these we cannot now enter; and for our present purpose, indeed, it would be unnecessary to do so, since these causes are beyond the reach of legislation. It is not so with that to which we have referred above, and which none now doubt to be the principal cause of the declining efficiency of the army. With this, at least, we can grapple: we can give soldiers such pay as will attract good recruits to the service, and enable us to reject those who only take the soldier's scanty pay because they are too weak, too shiftless, or too characterless to seek for and earn better wages, elsewhere. We are not bankrupt; we can very well afford to pay for an efficient body of soldiers, if we choose to do so. The question is, Shall we choose to do so? It seems almost incredible that such a question should have to be asked. Assuming that we are to maintain an army at all, it seems almost an impertinence to inquire whether we should maintain it in efficiency. One would expect that not the "alarmist" only but the financial economist himself would resent such a question; and that perhaps the latter would even be more indignant at the supposition that he would consent to throw away twelve millions annually on an untrustworthy instrument of force. "I would willingly," he would very likely say, "reduce the army to one-half its present strength, or if I could get people to agree with me, disband it altogether; but to keep it up in an inefficient condition is at once an offence to my peace principles and an insult to my business sense. Considering it highly improbable that we shall ever need the army we keep up, I look upon the annual army vote as a too costly premium of insurance against an extremely unlikely contingency. It is a piece of extravagance of which personally I do not approve; but to ask me to pay this premium for a policy of insurance on which I can't rely is a proposal of which I disapprove with a very different degree of intensity."

These considerations seem so obvious that one feels almost ashamed of insisting on them; and yet, obvious as they are, they will in all likelihood be neglected. Though the "alarmist" and the economist ought, as we have said, to be at one on this question, it does not by any means follow that they will be. The former, we know, finds it a difficult matter to get a hearing at all, while as to the latter, economy of the popular sort finds that it can display itself more showily in cutting down expenditure than in taking care that money brings in money's worth. Unfortunately, this is a much neglected form of economy; and we have no reason to suppose that it will be more popular this year than at any previous time. If, therefore, we have to depend on external pressure to obtain what is needed in the present case, we should not have very much hope of success. But ought any such pressure to be required? Ought it on the showing of Ministers themselves? It is impossible that Mr. Hardy can feel satisfied with the army in its present state. His own account of it, and above all the remark with which he concluded that account precludes any such idea. If at least, with his knowledge of the subject, and with that interest in it which full knowledge cannot but give, can hardly accept the indolent popular view of the question that a certain sum is to be voted for the army, and that sum must be made to "do;" or, if he does accept the theory, he must surely be prepared to make the money "do" in a sense very different from the indolent popular one. His position, in fact, is not so difficult a one as it may at first sight appear. A War Secretary cannot, perhaps, ask for as much money as he would like, but he can always insist that the army he controls shall be efficient; and to do this he can tender Parliament the alternative of a reduced army at higher pay under the same estimates, or the same army at higher pay under higher estimates. In any case, he can insist, if more money may not be had, that the money at present granted shall not be wasted. It is idle for Mr. Hardy to look wistfully at efficient, recruits and say he should be glad to enlist them if he could afford them. If he must the army requires them in order to its efficiency, he must take as many of them at least as he can get Parliament to vote pay for. In a word, he ought to try first to get the army made efficient at its present numbers, if he believes, as must be assumed, that its present numbers are no greater than are required; but if he fails in this, he ought to insist that, at whatever sacrifice of present strength, efficiency shall be at any rate secured. And it must be secured we ought never to cease insisting, *before the occasion of testing it arises*. This consideration alone is a sufficient answer to the kind of arguments which the *Times* employs this morning. Those arguments merely amount to this—that which inefficient or half efficient armies we have managed to "pull through" before, and shall do so again. "Under first one set of difficulties, then another, &c., our recruits grew into soldiers," and did their work well. Time and the swift progress of military science have of themselves refuted these arguments. What chance has the recruit of perfecting himself in actual warfare now, when vast armies are put in the field in ten days, and campaigns decided in a few months? The soldier must be a decent soldier to start with, or his enemy will never give him time to make himself one.

THE ART OF PERSONAL ADORNMENT.*

THREE or four years ago when M. Charles Blanc was received as a member of the Institute of France he made some little stir in the world of fashion by selecting dress, or, more correctly speaking, the art of personal adornment, as the subject of his opening address. His speech was novel and clever of its kind, and excited in the French capital almost as much sensation as the famous discourse delivered by the late Baron Dupin at the time when the Marquis de Caux led the cotillon, and the Princess de Metternich, Mdme. de Portalès, and Mdme. de Gallifet set the fashion, at the glittering Court of the third Napoleon. Dupin it will be remembered, took Paris quite by storm on this occasion by denouncing in most vehement language from the tribune of the Senate what he termed "le luxe effrenè des femmes," and gave Sardou a pretext for those famous "Feuilles de Vigne" Soirées, where Clotilde exclaims to Champrosé, "Muslin! white muslin! ungrateful mothers who owe to thee their husbands have denied thee to their children! Holy muslin! virgin of toilette! save our girls who are foundering amid billows of lace!"

M. Charles Blanc, in his address to the members of the Institute, neither condemned the fashions of the period in the forcible language of Dupin nor ridiculed them in a shower of satirical remarks like Sardou. On the contrary, he conceded at once to women, and, indeed, to the human race generally, the right to adorn themselves, and confined himself to laying down certain laws by which he maintained they ought to be guided in that difficult task. The confessions of a dandy are old and enlarged upon, and it now appears before the public in the shape of a thick volume illustrated with numerous woodcuts.

Leaving on one side the first hundred pages of the work, which are only likely to interest those who desire to make a thorough study of the subject, we come to the chapters devoted to "coiffure," a word that embraces both the covering to the head and the arrangement of the hair of the head and the face. Directing his remarks, in the first instance, to the coiffure of men, M. Charles Blanc tells us that short hair suits both people who shave and those who wear beards, and that it is almost imperative for a person with a long beard to wear his hair short. Thus in the reign of Henri IV., when almost every variety of beard was worn, it being cut square, round, in the shape of a fan, a swallow's tail, or an artichoke leaf, the hair was cut comparatively short. Long hair necessitates shaving off the beard; for only a venerable old man, such as was Leonardo da Vinci when he came to France, can wear long hair and a long beard to advantage. If a man's moustache is allowed to grow naturally, it invariably indicates a sensual temperament. For one man it is not common for a person of a quiet, thoughtful nature to have a bristly moustache as it is for the ruder species of mankind to be gifted with a soft waving moustache. By trimming the hair of the face in a certain way the expression of the features may be considerably modified. If the face is too broad, it can be lengthened by growing a Royale or Imperiale, which may be allowed to descend below the chin. If it is too long, it is easy to shorten it by combing out the whiskers.

Speaking of hats, M. Charles Blanc thinks that the most becoming were those worn during the reigns of Louis XIII. in France and Charles I. in England, and he describes the ordinary "chimney-pot" hats in vogue at the present day as the "dernier mot de la barbarie."

Men, he tells us, except when they need to use the curling tongs or the scissors, should dress their hair themselves, and if they do so their characters will invariably be revealed in their style of coiffure. Ladies, however, need assistance in dressing their hair, because it must be arranged very artistically, and it would be difficult for them to perform the task successfully by themselves. Every kind of coiffure suits an oval face, especially those intended for round faces. If the face is short—it being invariably short when it is not oval—the hair should be piled up behind, taking care that the top of it is visible when the person looks towards you. It should terminate, too, in a curved line, for if the line were straight it would flatten instead of lengthening the head. When the hair is worn smooth in front, it must be curved round on either side so as to uncover the forehead and make the face appear narrower. The oval may also be restored by allowing the hair to advance upon the cheek-bones in such a manner as the existing fashion will permit. If, on the other hand, the face is long, everything that appears on the forehead in a straight line is calculated to shorten it. The hair therefore, instead being dressed high, should be waved and slightly puffed out upon the temples; or it may be drawn horizontally across the head from the parting, so as to make the forehead appear as large as possible. A metal band would shorten the face at once; but our author considers it very bad taste to wear this kind of ornament. M. Charles Blanc discourses pleasantly enough upon the various ways in which the hair may be arranged so as to suit different countenances, illustrating his theories by examples from history and antiquity. He mentions the ornaments that may be worn in the hair and the colours that may be used to the best advantage, and advises ladies who are gifted with small ears to show them, while he tells those who have large ones that they may disguise this defect by arranging the hair in a particular manner. He does not disapprove of the high coiffures that have been so much in vogue of late years so long as the chapeau is quite distinct from the head. In the fifteenth century French ladies wore an enormous conical-shaped coiffure called *hennin*: but the fact of its being inclined, to say nothing of its form, detached it at once from the head, and the natural proportions of the body remained unaltered. At the present day ladies, by the aid of false hair, often make themselves such enormous coiffures that their head becomes a fifth, and sometimes even a fourth, of their height. It is easy, however, to double the length of the head without interfering with the natural proportions of the human frame. In order to accomplish this it must be borne in mind that the chapeau, or coiffure, should be made quite distinct from the head, it being so arranged that the person appears a head taller than she was previously, while the head, instead of being a little more than a seventh part of her entire height, becomes an eighth part of it.

Passing now to dress, our author disapproves of black gloves unless worn as a sign of mourning; he condemns very open waistcoats, as well as the custom of hiding the boot under the trousers, and applauds the efforts of those who are endeavouring to revive Hessians and pantaloons. He devotes special attention to ladies' toilettes, commenting at length upon robes, bodices, gloves, boots, fans, parasols, frills, and furbelows. Some of our readers will perhaps be surprised to learn that the style of a lady's dress should depend upon the shape of her boots, just as the colours she wears must be chosen with a due regard to her complexion and the particular shade of her hair. If the nose is classical, the toilette must have a certain style about it, especially when the person's features and bearing are imposing. But what is style? asks M. Charles Blanc; and he then proceeds to tell us that this question may be answered by the first principles of decorative art—namely, that there is more majesty in repetition than in alternation, and more dignity in harmony than in contrast. Few colours, lines that are seldom broken, an air or simplicity even in the midst of richness, uniformity of materials, and quiet trimmings, constitute a *toilette severe*. On the other hand, different shades of colour, broken lines, novel trimmings, and the piquancy caused by contrast, are the characteristic features of a *toilette de genre*, and would suit a person with a "tip-tilted" nose, as Tennyson has it, or at least an unclassical one, a piquant-looking countenance, or a saucy eye. There are thus two extremes—austerity and coquetry, or, in other words, dignity and gracefulness—as well as a medium style which may be termed pompous elegance. M. Charles Blanc compares the three kinds of toilette to the three orders of architecture, and tells us that by taking a little from one and a little from another we can compose dresses that will suit any style of features. A lady, however, in selecting her toilette should always bear in mind that she must adorn herself in such a manner that when people look at her their attention, after resting for a moment on her dress, will become concentrated on her person. In this manner the elegance and gracefulness of a lady's attire will cause people to admire the lady herself. How often have we heard it said; "We saw some magnificent dresses this afternoon!" Now, if the clever dressmakers who fashioned those robes had exercised a little more ingenuity, the same people would have remarked, "We saw some very pretty women this afternoon."

This excellent work will well repay perusal apart from the amusement it affords. Englishwomen with comparatively few exceptions, have very erroneous ideas of dress. We see every day in the shops of some of our best milliners bonnets and hats that a Parisienne would never dream of wearing, and we constantly meet ladies in our streets attired in dresses that would "create a sensation" in the fashionable streets and other places of public resort afford striking examples of the deplorable ignorance of the softer sex in this country in matters of dress. As a rule, Englishwomen will not understand that the most becoming and consequently the most successful toilettes are those that are composed of the fewest and most sober colours, and that brilliant colours should always be used most sparingly. It would be a positive boon to society if some one competent to write on this interesting subject would present us with a work similar to that of M. Charles Blanc's.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

* "L'Art dans la Parure et dans le Vêtement." Par M. Charles Blanc, Membre de l'Institut, ancien Directeur des Beaux Arts. (Paris: Librairie Renouard, Henri Loones successeur. 1875.)

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